FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 SEPTEMBER 1985

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces advanced 30 km inside Iraqi territory and liberated more than 450 sq km in the northwestern border region, Iran announced in a military communique reported by Tehran radio. However, an Iraqi military communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio claimed the offensive was "completely crushed," and a military spokesman cited by the radio said 2,514 Iranian troops were killed and thousands were wounded in the battle. Meanwhile, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA denied Iran's claim to have launched another offensive in the central sector, asserting that this was an "absolute lie" aimed at covering the failure of the Iranian attack in the north.

In another development, Iraqi planes raided Khark Island for the eighth time since 15 August, dropping 8 tons of bombs on the island, a military communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio reported. An Iranian military communique cited by IRNA claimed that Iranian planes destroyed 80 percent of an Iraqi helicopter base near Rawanduz.

Kuna reported that Iranian forces stopped four merchant ships which were about to enter the Strait of Hormuz. One of the ships belonged to a Kuwaiti cattle company, while the others were not owned by Arab countries. Maritime observers believe these actions constitute an escalation of what may be a naval blockade on goods destined for Iraq on board ships passing through the Gulf, according to the agency.

Lebanon

Announcing the release of 119 detainees from 'Atlit prison 10 September, Jerusalem radio said this completes Israel's release of all the former Ansar Camp detainees who were brought to Israel. The prisoners, most of whom were Lebanese Shi'ites, were released in southern Lebanon after being transported across the border.

Meanwhile, Voice of Lebanon radio spoke of a "remarkable reduction" in the intensity of the "camps war" and Beirut radio reported that the combat line around Burj al-Barajinah was calm early 10 September, noting that the camps coordination committee had agreed to establish observation posts around the camp manned by Syrian observers and members of the Amal Movement and Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF). However, an Amal statement broadcast by Beirut radio sharply criticized the PNSF for attempting to interfere in Lebanese domestic affairs and thereby abandoning the Damascus agreement of 17 June, which Amal is prepared to "fully implement." Stressing that the different Palestinian parties are combining to play an "openly divisive game" against Amal, the statement warned the PNSF "brothers" not to allow themselves to be "lured by 'Arafat's proposals."

On the results of a 9 September meeting in Damascus between Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Lebanese Forces leader Elie Hubayqah, the latter said the two sides held "identical" views on ending the Lebanese war, Beirut radio reported, and he noted that emphasis was placed on the importance of Syria's role in reaching solutions. In another political development, Saudi King Fahd received President Amin al-Jumayyil in Jeddah, SPA reported.

Israel

A draft law banning meetings with PLO officials gained initial approval in the Knesset, Jerusalem radio reported.

Differences of opinion over Middle East issues remained following Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's talks with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Tokyo, according to Japanese Foreign Ministry officials cited by Jerusalem radio. Nevertheless, Shamir viewed Israel's release of all its Lebanese Shi'ite detainees as a gesture toward Japan, the radio reported.

In another development, President Hayim Herzog granted amnesty to Uri Me'ir, one of the individuals found guilty of belonging to the Jewish Underground, Jerusalem radio announced. Me'ir's health condition and his publicly expressed regrets over his actions were considered by the president before making the decision, the radio noted.

Iran

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni has instructed the media not to issue news about him or carry pictures of him unless he deems it necessary, *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* disclosed in a report cited by Tehran radio. Khomeyni reportedly told newspaper editors that he is unhappy with the constant publicity he receives, stressing that such reportage will not solve the people's problems and that more attention should be given to the poor and deprived, who have "more right" to appear in the media.

Afghanistan

The downing 4 September of a Bakhtar Afghan Airlines plane carrying 52 passengers was in accordance with U.S. "Satanic plans," according to the National Fatherland Front (NFF) Central Council. In an open letter addressed to U.S. President Reagan broadcast by Kabul radio, the NFF expressed "profound revulsion" over this "savage and criminal act of the White House."

Meanwhile, a BAKHTAR political observer said Iran's "hostile" position regarding indirect talks between the DRA and Pakistan on the Afghan issue is "completely detrimental" to the Iranian people and the region.

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ARABSAT Official Denies Satellite Lost in Space

LD081828 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1315 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh 8 Sep (KUNA) — An official at the Arab Space Telecommunications Organization said that the transponders of the ARABSAT which was launched on 8 February were working regularly and that ARABSAT has not been lost as some reports had suggested.

The source pointed out to KUNA that some control equipment in the first ARABSAT malfunctioned 40 days after its launch, but all transponders in the satellite were functioning and that the satellite was under regular control of the two ground-control station in Riyadh and Tunis and the altitude control system which works on solar-operated devices. The source added that the angle of inclination deviated more then one tenth of a degree which was covered in the contract with the insurance companies. this matter led the organization apply the contractual clauses with the insuring companies.

The Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-AM* today said in a report from Paris that ARABSAT-1 has been lost and that the organization was demanding from the insurance companies the sum of $25 million. The source said that the satellite was in its orbital position — 19 degrees east — and that the main station was in constant contact with it as the satellite today supplied the station with the temperature recorded by its solar cells located in its southern and northern panels.

The source then spoke about ARABSAT-2 which was launched by the U.S. space shuttle on 17 May 1985 and said that it was in its orbital position — 26 degrees east — functioning quite satisfactorily. The pilgrimage rites for this year and some sports activities have been relayed via this satellite. He added that the organization has booked the satellite for 10 September to directly relay a football match between the Saudi Arabian and Iraqi national teams via Jordan as the Iraqi station has not been completed.

'Arafat Criticizes U.S. Stand on Joint Delegation

JN090924 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Sep 85 pp 1, 24

[Text] Washington — QNA — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has criticized the U.S. administration's stand on the issue of the dialogue with the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation.

In an interview that was transmitted via satellite from Amman to Washington yesterday, 'Arafat said that the U.S. foreign policy is based on the principle of rejecting preconditions. He asked: Why do they insist on preconditions when the matter is related to the Palestinians?

Yasir 'Arafat was referring to the U.S. administration's refusal to hold a dialogue with a Palestinian-Jordanian joint delegation that comprises Palestinians who are known to have strong links with the PLO.

'Arafat described the Jordanian-Palestinian move as the last opportunity to establish peace in the region, in the hope that the United States would be able to help Jordan and the Palestinians make this initiative a success.

Further Remarks

JN100759 Amman Television Service in English
1900 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said that his organization seeks peace and that when he addressed the United Nations back in 1974 he appealed to the world community not to force him to drop the olive branch. Mr 'Arafat was speaking in a satellite interview linked with the annual convention of the American Arab Antidiscrimination Committee, known as ADC, in Washington. He again offered to exchange peace for land.

[Begin 'Arafat recording] All I hope that it is still remembered that the first initiative, I addressed it to the public opinion, it was in 1974 during my speech in the United Nations and in which I mentioned that I am coming holding the olive branch in one hand and the gun in the other hand. What does it mean? That I am offering a peaceful initiative and the gun to protect this peaceful initiative. And I still remember when I repeated not to drop the olive branch from my hand, not to drop the olive branch from my hand. Because it is very important for everybody to understand that our target is to obtain and to achieve a peaceful and comprehensive settlement in the whole area, especially in the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian question. Because our aim is not the war. Our aim was and it will continue to be the peace.

We succeed to have our PNC in Amman and we have this agreement between us and our brothers, the Jordanians, the Jordanian-Palestinian accord. We began to talk and to offer from this strong platform, which we created after these very difficult days. We create this platform from which we started with our brothers, the Jordanians,to offer our initiative through the Jordanian-Palestinian accord, which had been planned upon peace for land, for territories ['Arafat translates "peace for land" into Arabic as follows: "Al-Salam Muqabil al-Ard"]. And we hope that this appeal, this initiative will be accepted by the whole international public opinion, by the United Nations, and especially by all the democratic and advanced forces inside Israel, to accept our initiative: peace for land. [End recording]

The PLO leader said that the Jordanian-Palestinian relations are strong and that they date back to ancient history. He said that the PLO is proud that the joint Jordanian-Palestinian efforts aim at further strengthening these relations.

[Begin 'Arafat recording] First of all you have to put in your consideration that this Palestinian-Jordanian relation is a historical relations. It is very old and very strong. And we are proud that our efforts will carry on to strengthen more and more this Palestinian-Jordanian relation between the Palestinians and the Jordanians.

In 1974, during the Rabat summit conference when we have this resolution that the PLO is the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, we formed a committee of four members: Syria, Egypt, PLO, and Jordan to strengthen more and more this Palestinian-Jordanian relation. In 1983 in Algiers summit conference, we have this very important resolution in which we insist to have this strong Palestinian-Jordanian relation based on confederal relations, confederal platform.

In 1984 in Amman PNC, we reaffirm this resolution and after the PNC which had been held in Amman, we have this agreement between us and our brothers in Jordan. And we are looking to strengthen more and more these relations through which we think that it is the right mechanism to implement first summit conference resolution which we called Arab peace projects, through which we can achieve peace in our land, Palestine. And as you know, we had in this attitude two meetings with the two permanent members, with the Chinese, with the French, also with the Italians during their presidency for the EEC. And we will continue to carry on in our attitude to have the rest of our march till we achieve together the peace in the land of peace. [End recording]

Mr 'Arafat expressed the hope that the United States would support the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative which, he said, represents the last chance for peace in the Middle East. He said that Israeli threats against Jordan are aimed at aborting the Jordan-PLO accord. But he said that the two sides will continue to bolster their accord until just and comprehensive peace is achieved.

And on Egypt's return to the Arab fold, Mr 'Arafat noted that Egypt has a considerable weight in the Arab world and the region as a whole. He said it is hoped, therefore, that Egypt will play its traditional role in the region.

PLO Envoy Urges French Role in Peace Efforts

JN070717 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
7 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[By Lamis K. Andoni, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — The head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Liasion and Information Office in Paris, Ibrahim al-Sus, has called on the French Government to assume a more effective role in backing peace efforts initiated by Jordan and the PLO and to extend an official invitation to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Araft to visit France.

In an interview with the *JORDAN TIMES* on Thursday, Mr al-Sus also urged France to grant full diplomatic status to the PLO office in Paris and provide it with all diplomatic privileges and immunities.

France does not recognise the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people but French officials regularly meet and hold talks with PLO leaders.

Upgrading the status of the PLO office and inviting Mr. 'Arafat to pay an official visit to Paris would necessarily imply France's recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and not as a representative as is the case in the present.

Mr. al-Sus indicated that by receiving Mr. 'Arafat and fully recognising the PLO, France "would be assuming a more balanced and even-handed policy in the Middle East which would contribute to the search for peace."

Mr. al-Sus, who became the PLO's representative in France in 1975 following the assassination of 'Izz al-Din al-Qalaq, said that France "could and should play a more effective role" in advancing joint Jordanian-Palestinian peace efforts based on the Feb. 11 agreement. The Palestinian envoy indirectly criticised the French Government for what he viewed "as a recent slowdown" on its part over Middle East peace efforts.

"It is very disappointing that there has been a halt in French efforts to contribute to the peace process to which both Jordan and the PLO are firmly commmitted," he said, expressing the view that the slowdown in French moves to back the peace process emanates from the fact that the ruling socialist party is preparing for the upcoming elections and is careful not to make any step that could jeopardise its electoral popularity, particularly that the Middle East is a highly sensitive issue.

The PLO official also noted that French relations with Israel have apparently strengthened over the last two years but that there has been no similar trend as far as relations with the PLO are concerned.

"We can only notice that during the last few years, France's relations with Israel have advanced and increased in all fields, particularly those covering technology, economy and science," he said.

He cited Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres' visit to Paris last year and the cordial and warm welcome he received in the French capital as vivid signals of the noticeable improvement in French-Israeli relations.

"We are often told that France wants to play an objective and even-handed role in the Middle East and that it wants to strike a balance in its relations with Israel and the PLO," Mr. al-Sus said, "but unfortunately the improvement in relations are one sided and that is with Israel."

"We believe it is high time for the French Government to consider the changing of the status of the PLO office in Paris into a full diplomatic mission, and to extend an invitation for Mr. 'Arafat to visit Paris and hold talks with President Francois Mitterrand in the near future," he said.

The PLO envoy, describing French relations with PLO over the last year as "low key," said, "French-Palestinian relations have known many ups and downs."

Mr. al-Sus cited the numerous French peace initiatives to solve the Palestinian question, the help and facilities extended by France to the PLO in protecting the forced departure by sea of Mr. 'Arafat and his supporters from Beirut following the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon and again during the Israeli naval siege of Tripoli, north Lebanon, in 1983 as major highlights of strong French-Palestinian cooperation, "which the PLO deeply appreciates."

He called on France to assume its role in backing efforts to solve the Palestinian protblem.

"We call on France to assume its responsibility as a major power and one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and contribute actively to the peace process," he said.

In the PLO's official view, France could play a "leading and a decisive" role and contribute to Jordanian-Palestinian efforts to hold an international peace conference with the participation of all parties involved and the five permanent members of the Security Council.

Mr. al-Sus said France could call for a general debate on the subject of an international conference or could work together with other European countries to exert pressure to bring the U.S. to at least establish links with the PLO similar to the present ones which tie France with the PLO.

Mr. al-Sus reiterated previous PLO accusations that the American administration has backtracked on promises to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Mr. al-Sus said the PLO had hoped that the Americans would follow the French and Italian example and meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

A joint, Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, which was comprised of Jordanian cabinet members and senior PLO officials, was received by Italian President Sandro Pertini and Foreign Minister [title as published] Bettino Craxi in Rome and later by French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas in Paris last June.

"But unfortunately, the U.S. has retreated from its inital position to meet with the joint team and the American position does not leave room for optimism." Mr. al-Sus said.

But Mr. al-Sus said Jordan and the PLO hoped that the meeting would have opened the way for all the parties involved in the Arab-Israeli confict to participate in the sought-for international conference aimed at granting the Palestinian people their "inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination with all the implications of this term."

"I must underline here that the American position was very disappointing and that the U.S. administration has bowed to pressures by the Israeli Government and the Zionist lobby in Washington," he said.

Mr. al-Sus said he saw no reason for the Americans to delay talking to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian team particularly that the situation in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip "calls for immediate action,"

He was referring to the recent escalation of tension in the occupied territories in the wake of an Israeli campaign against Palestinian people and towns in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and increased Palestinian resistance attacks against Israelis over the past two weeks.

"The situation in the occupied territories is very alarming and calls for immediate action to relieve our people from their agony," he said.

"However, our people are putting up brave and continuous resistance against the occupation forces, who are using methods which are growing increasingly violent as time drags on," Mr. al-Sus said. The PLO official noted that extremist Jewish settlers have become "instrumental in the Israeli army's campaign to crush the will of our people."

According to Mr. al-Sus the growing Jordanian-Palestinian relations and the Feb. 11 accord are the main targets of the Israeli campaign.

The PLO official outlined the Israeli objectives to be:

First, the Israelis are trying to create confusion in Jordan in order to disrupt the growing Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation. "They also aim at undermining the movement and acceleration of the peace process which the Feb 11 agreement has activated."

Second, Prime Minister Peres is preparing the ground for the next general elections which he is expected to call for soon. "Peres is trying to placate and win over, if possible, extremist Jewish elements," Mr. al-Sus said.

Mr. al-Sus, who is also a political advisor on European affairs to Mr. 'Arafat, said European decision-makers believe the Feb. 11 agreement to mark "a historical turning point in the course of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

He said that the Feb. 11 agreement has incited wide interest among European decision makers.

"The Feb. 11 agreement has been instrumental in thwarting Israeli manoeuvres and fallacious and misleading arguments which sought to distort the Arab and particularly the PLO's, position and efforts to seek a peaceful settlement to the Palestinian question," Mr. al-Sus said.

European politicans who grasped the accord's "historic significance," are also very much interested in the agreement, he said.

PLO Official on Military Option, Other Issues

GF081252 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0855 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Rabat, 8 Sep (WAKH) — A prominent Palestinian official has affirmed that in the view of the PLO, the Palestinian military option is a tactical one. However, it is a course "which the Palestinian people have followed and will continue to follow until they obtain their right to self-determination and to establish their state", he said.

Jamal al-Surani, member of the PLO Executive Committee, said that the furor now created by Israel is a result of the increase in operations inside the occupied territories. He asked: "Who is doing all this? They are people from behind the sea. It is the Palestinian people who are doing this."

He added that the recent measures adopted by the Israeli Government, including repression and terrorism, and the voices which call for the deportation of the Palestinian people, all prove that the PLO is waging armed struggle.

He stressed that the PLO has not abandoned the military option and will not do so. He said that military action will not end until all aspirations are achieved and that in the event "we abandon the military option, then that will mean that we have formed an end for ourselves by our own hands."

In an exclusive interview with a WAKH correspondent in Rabat, where he is attending a seminar on the Arab family, Al-Surani referred to joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves. He affirmed that the Jordanian-Palestinian accord is not at all connected with the recent tour of U.S. envoy Richard Murphy in the Middle East. He said that the accord is no more than a card for joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves. He said: We are not moving in the direction of the United States. We move in the direction of all countries, including the USSR, Western Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Likewise, we do not act merely in the political sphere but move in all spheres, including the military one.

The Palestinian official said that whether or not the U.S. envoy succeeds, he is certain that the United States is not serious about the dialogue with the PLO because it adopts the policy of Israel which denies the existence of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination. He said that the United States considers the conflict an Israeli-Egyptian conflict, and also Israeli-Syrian, Israeli-Lebanese, Israeli-Jordanian, and that the Palestinian cause is not found in the U.S. lexicon.

Al-Surani said: "Hence we are well aware that the United States will not make a step that in any way indicates that it recognizes the PLO and consequently the Palestinian people and their rights."

Al-Surani referred to the resolutions of the extraordinary Arab summit held in Casablanca in August 1985 on the Palestinian issue. He said that the conference reemphasized its previous resolutions on the Palestinian question. It also asserted that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and reaffirmed the independence of Palestinian decision-making and nonintervention in the internal affairs of the Palestinian people.

Syrian-Backed Amal Attacks on Camps Denounced

LD092103 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The PLO issues a statement about the barbaric practices by Birri's gangs. Here is what was announced by a PLO official spokesman as reported by our correspondent [words indistinct]:

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] In a new episode in the series of murder and massacres, which are being sponsored by the Syrian regime and carried out by the fascist gangs of Amal [words indistinct], the PLO spokesman announced the following:

For the 6th consecutive day, Amal gangs, with the support of the Lebanese sectarian army, continue to escalate their criminal attacks against the innocent Palestinian citizens in the Burj al-Barajnah camp in Beirut. (?The night shelling) between 6 pm and 9 pm yesterday where [words indistinct] with heavy shelling of the camp. This shelling resulted in [word indistinct] a number of citizens and public services which were destroyed by the shells and burnt by the fire. Units of these criminal gangs tried to infilterate neighboring areas of the camp, where they set fire to two houses occupied by Palestinian and Lebanese citizens. At the same time our heroes, who are defending the camp, were able to defeat an attempt to advance toward it by the gangs of Amal and the 6th Brigade.

The PLO put the responsibility of this barbaric criminal escalation on the shoulders of the Syrian regime, the escalation which is carried out by the Amal gangs in their attack against the camps and homes of (?the dispersed), and calls on the Arab, Islamic, and international public opinion to intervene to stop these new massacres which are committed against the masses of our Palestinain people [words indistinct].

Amal Burns 20 Palestinian Houses in Beirut Camp

JN091836 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Extreme tension continues to grip the perimeter of the steadfast Palestinian camp of Burj al-Barajinah in West Beirut. Latest reports say intermittent clashes continue along the perimeter between the agent Amal militas and the Palestinian fighters who defend the camp. Thus, fighting around the camp has been continuing for the past 7 days.

Last night, the Palestinian fighters foiled several attempts to storm the steadfast camp by the agent Amal militias using the Syrian T-54 tanks. Reports say that as part of its cowardly retaliatory attacks and as a reaction to its inability to storm the camps, the Amal Movement yesterday burned 20 Palestinian houses in Harat Hurayk, near Burj al-Barajinah.

PLO Radio Reports Attacks on Israeli Positions

In Southern Lebanon

JN091840 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance continue their operations against patrols and centers of the Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias in southern Lebanon. The day before yesterday, the joint forces attacked a center belonging to the agent militias in the town of Anan in southern Lebanon using rockets and machineguns. They inflicted a number of casualties. They also attacked a Zionist military position within the so-called security strip in southern Lebanon and heavily damaged the Zionist position and killed or wounded its occupants.

The joint forces heroes carried out two attacks against an occupation patrol at the entrance to the Kafr Salah village and against a walking Zionist patrol at the entrance to Marj 'Uyun. They used hand grenades, inflicting several casualties.

In retaliation, the Zionist occupation forces and their agents shelled Yatir and Kafra, near Tyre, with heavy artillery. A number of houses were destroyed and a number of innocent citizens were wounded in the shelling.

In West Bank

JN091635 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1603 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] A military spokesman on behalf of the Palestinian revolution's general command has stated the following:

By orders of the revolution's command, our groups operating inside the occupied homeland, the main arena of struggle, yesterday attacked enemy patrols and centers in many parts of the occupied homeland. One of our groups attacked a Zionist military vehicle in a Tel Aviv street, burning the vehicle and wounding its occupants. Another group attacked a Zionist police post in Tel Aviv also, causing fires inside the post and wounding a number of police personnel.

Another revolutionary group attacked a Zionist military vehicle in Dura, Hebron district, in the occupied West Bank. The vehicle was burned and its occupants were wounded.

Despite the armed siege of the occupation authorities, our group successfully moved out of the oeprations area.

It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution's general command.

The enemy radio admitted the operations but did not mention enemy losses and casualties. The radio said that Zionist forces besieged the operations areas and launched large-scale search and combing campaigns in vain attempt to catch our heroes.

GULF AFFAIRS

KUNA: Iranian Navy Halts Three Ships in Gulf

LD100831 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0749 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Sep (KUNA) — Gulf maritime sources have said that Iranian naval ships last night stopped three merchant ships which were about to enter the Strait of Hormuz. The captains of the Iranian naval ships said they were looking for ships carrying consignments in containers destined for Iraq. It has been learned that these ships were owned neither by Gulf nor by Arab countries, but their nationalities are as yet unknown.

Maritime observers believe that this measure by the Iranian authorities constitutes an escalation of what may be a naval blockade on goods destined for Iraq on board ships passing through the Gulf.

Kuwait Foreign Minister: Strait Not Iran's Property

LD101123 Kuwait KUNA in English 0906 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 10 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Tuesday affirmed that Strait of Hormuz is an international waterway that "belongs to the whole world."

Shaykh Sabah stressed that the strait is not the property of Iran alone and invited all interested countries to protect this waterway which "provides prosperity to the whole world."

The deputy prime minister warned that if acts of piracy continue, freedom and security of navigation in the Gulf will be jeopardized and exposed to danger. Shaykh Sabah explained that seizure of vessels in the Gulf does not harm Kuwait alone, but also is not in the interest of the world.

Addressing reporters before flying to Holland and later New York, Shaykh Sabah said he will discuss the situation in the Gulf with the foreign minister of Iran 'Ali Akbar Velayati, when the two meet at the United Nations later this month.

Commenting on statements of Iranian charge d'affaires to Kuwait threatening that Iran intends to close the Strait of Hormuz, Shaykh Sabah said that "we should not take these statements seriously, and we must concentrate on the protection and security of this waterway to remain always open to international navigation."

The Kuwaiti senior official indicated that Kuwait would hold consultations with many parties on the issue of ships seizure in the Gulf during the U.N. General Assembly. "Kuwait," he added, "shall take the convenient measures following consultations with GCC foreign ministers, as well as friendly countries."

Meanwhile, the deputy prime minister said that the cooperation agreement between the European Economic Community (EEC) and the GCC is still in the stage of negotiations and discussions. He indicated that Europe welcomed this agreement through West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher who visited Kuwait lately, as well as EEC representative for Middle East affairs Claude Cheysson who was on a visit to the Saudi Kingdom this week. Shaykh Sabah said he might meet with head of the EEC, after the United Nations meeting. Shaykh Sabah welcomed Arab-European relations and expressed hope that it would continue forever. However, he noted that Europe should take a neutral stand on Arab questions.

Regarding the Tunisian-Libyan crisis, the Kuwaiti official warned against negative development saying that it will reflect dangerously on the whole region.

Meanwhile, Shaykh Sabah indicated that during his visit to Holland, which comes at the invitation of his Dutch counterpart, he will discuss means of boosting bilateral relations, as well as a number of Arab and international issues.

Shaykh Sabah is accompanied by a delegation from the Foreign Ministry including director of his office 'Abdallah S. 'Abd al-Razzaq, Faysal al-Gayth from the Economic Department, 'Abdallah al-Sanusi from the Protocol Department and Sa'ud al-Dawish from the Political Department. Kuwait Ambassador to Holland Khalid al-Dewaysan [title as received] will also join the delegation later.

Shaykh Sabah was seen off at the airport by acting foriegn undersecretary Fatsal al-Mutawa, director of culture and press department 'Abdallah Zakariya al-Ansari, in addition to a number of senior officials at the ministry and the Dutch charge d'affaires in Kuwait.

Bahraini Official on GCC Security Cooperation

GF080940 Doha QNA in Arabic 0805 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 8 Sep (QNA) — A Gulf security official has stated that the GCC countries' security agreement will be approved in the near future. He affirmed that there is no reservation on the part of any GCC country regarding any joint security effort or agreement.

In a statement published by the newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* in Al-Shariqah today, Brigadier General Ibrahim ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah, deputy director of general security in Bahrain, denied that Kuwait has reservations on the security agreement. He said that the issue is merely a difference of opinions. He said that the GCC countries do not need security agreements because there is an unwritten security accord among them that provides for bilateral cooperation and coordination in this respect.

He said that the Iraq-Iran war has had a direct effect on the security situation in the region, as well as an economic effect. He expressed the hope that the war will end in the near future.

The Bahraini official attributed the recent wave of international terrorism to external political intervention in the affairs of countries and also to the estrangement of young people whose work opportunities have grown fewer. He affirmed that his country is making efforts along with its sister GCC countries to make the region secure, stable, and far from this wave of terrorism.

The newspaper also quoted a Kuwaiti security official, whom it did not identify, as saying that Kuwait will present a comprehensive working paper on ways to confront terrorism in the region to the upcoming meeting of the GCC interior ministers which will be held in Riyadh on 17 September.

The official said that the working paper will focus on the information which has been obtained by Kuwaiti security organs through their extensive interrogation of suspects in the recent security incidents in Kuwait.

Gulf States Studying Strategic Oil Projects

GF071246 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 5-6 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The Gulf states are studying a number of strategic oil projects, including a stockpile to meet 45 days' needs, the Kuwait Central Bank said yesterday. It said in an economic review the GCC states were also surveving prospects for a pipeline to carry oil overland to the Arabian Sea, outside the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf.

The idea of a buffer strategy surfaced about 15 months ago, after the so-called "tanker war" erupted in the Gulf, oil industry sources say. Gulf states such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have accused Iran of attacking their oil shipping in the waterway in apparent reprisal for Iraqi attacks on Iranian oil shipments. This has promoted concern over possible attacks on land-based oil installations.

The Central Bank said a regional gas grid, in which states such as Qatar and the UAE would help supply needy Gulf allies, had the highest priority among strategic projects. Kuwait has only small independent gas reserves and relies on gas produced in association with crude. Because of the downturn in crude demand, gas output has slumped.

The Central Bank report, which covered an economic review of the first half of the 1980's, also includes statistics on Kuwait's domestic economy. It said that economic growth — as measured by gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices — slumped to only 0.1 per cent in 1984 from 7.0 per cent the year before. This reflected a negative growth rate for 1984 of 1.1 per cent in real terms, after accounting for inflation, against 2.3 per cent positive real growth in 1983, official data shows.

"Domestic, regional and international developments have created a situation where the Kuwaiti economy faces unprecedented challenges that require a new strategy," it said. There is a need, it added in the 202-page review, for "plans of action that would deal with the pending crises."

Voicing concern over Kuwait's reliance on oil, it said: "Dependence on oil as a major source of wealth and income is in itself dependence on a depleting source largely connected with outside variables which are difficult to control." Oil revenues, it noted, fell for the fifth year in a row last year, and, at KD2.40 billion, had more than halved since the height of the oil boom in 1979.

A strong expansion of the country's own refining industry however, has helped cushion the blow of the oil market downturn. Refined products made up 44 per cent of the 388 million barrels of oil exported last year, fetching on average $2.20 a barrel more than the average sales price for crude, it said. The new plan, it said, envisaged that the state general budget would stay in deficit until the end of the 1980's, but would cut the shortfall by 12.5 per cent year to KD438.3 million in the 1989/90 fiscal year. This compared with KD854.2 million dinar deficit budgeted for the 1984/85 year to the end of last June, it noted.

Public revenue would rise by an average 3.6 per cent a year up to 1989/90, of which non-oil income is planned to go up by 5.9 per cent a year, while increases in domestic public spending would be held below one per cent annually, on average, it said.

The Central Bank said Kuwait had enjoyed an improvement in its balance of payments current account in 1984 as a result of a rise in surplus on goods-and-services balance, and a drop in the value of foreign unrequited transfers. The current account surplus widened to KD 1.65 billion from KD 1.49 billion the previous year. The trade surplus rose to KD1.41 billion from KD1.28 billion helped by a faster rate of growth in exports than imports. The rise in the cost of living, as measured by the consumer price index, (1978 equals 100), showed a strong slowdown to 1.2 per cent last year from 4.7 per cent in 1983, the review said.

BAHRAIN

Prime Minister Interviewed on GCC Strategy

GF061738 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Muscat, 6 Sep (WAKH) — Bahrain's Prime Minister H.E. Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah expressed confidence that the forthcoming GCC summit to be held in the Sultanate of Oman in November would be a new and blessed step on the path of proseperity and solidarity.

In an interview to be published tomorrow by Omani newspaper *AL-WATAN* H.E Shaykh Khalifah stressed that the council was able to take excellent steps in linking the regional states with unified strategy aimed at supporting security, prosperity and stability of the peoples of the world.

Shaykh Khalifah expressed hope for further co-ordination and co-operation mainly in security and economic domains with greater focus on development integration in economic projects in the whole of the region. "In this respect," he said, "we are looking forward to the GCC summit to be held in the Sultanate of Oman in November."

Turning to the Iraq-Iran war, H.E Shaykh Khalifah hoped that Iran would respond to appeals of wisdom and logic and follow Iraq in accepting solution to the differences between the two countries peacefully instead of continuing this destructive war. H.E Shaykh Khalifah pointed to the possibility of peaceful co-existance between the two Moslem countries as well as among all the states of the region. "In addition to the religious ties, there are firm and long standing links among all states in the region and with Iran," H.E Shaykh Khalifah said. H.E Shaykh Khalifah referred to the dangers of the Iraq-Iran war and said these dangers are not confined to certain limits but they represent a threat to all states in the Gulf region.

H.E Shaykh Khalifah pointed out that Bahrain as inseparable part of the region has been effected economically because of the war. He added that the effect would be halted with an end to the war. H.E Shaykh Khalifah called for sincere intention by the super powers to end the war through stopping the export of weapons and ammunitions and convincing the side that desires the war to resort to peaceful means to solve differences.

H.E Shaykh Khalifah stressed his country's full adherence to the protection of Arab solidarity which he described as "the sole weapon to protect our resources, guarantee our legitimate rights and support Arab issues mainly the Palestinian cause."

H.E Shaykh Khalifah re-confirmed that Bahrain spared no effort through the GCC and the Arab League to close Arab ranks and support all efforts aimed at restoring Arab solidarity. H.E Shaykh Khalifah said that there are powers interested in the disunity and weakness of the Arab nation. He stressed it is the duty of Arab states to be vigilant to block their attempts. He called on all Arab states to forget small differences and to unite to confront challenges.

H.E Shaykh Khalifah described the Bahraini-Omani relations as "excellent." He said "The feeling of joint destiny and common hopes contributed deeply in ties that linked the peoples and the formation of the GCC added greater cohesion to these relations."

Regarding his visit to Oman, Shaykh Khalifah said the visit aimed at exchanging views and consulting with brothers. "I will brief myself on great achievements witnesed by Oman thanks to the wise leadership of Sultan Qabus of Oman."

H.E Shaykh Khalifah affirmed that Bahrain believes that stability is the essential base for development and progress. Bahrain has followed ambitious economic and financial policies that made it an international financial center in few years taking an advanced place on the economic map of the world.

He said Bahrain has established cooperation with sisterly states and, with the rest of the world, gave facilities for everyone and extended the hand of sincere cooperation for building and investment for the prosperity of the Bahraini citizen and other nationals of the Gulf and friendly states.

On Egypt return to the Arab fold, H.E Shaykh Khalifah said "We have always demanded full Arab solidarity and no one can ignore Egypt's great position in the Arab world. Egypt's return to the Arab fold is a support and strength to the Arab states. The Arab states are more powerful with Egypt like Egypt is more powerful with the Arab states." He expressed confidence in the true Arab trend in the policies adopted by President Husni Mubarak. He added that it would be "the way of wisdom to speedily discussed the issue of Egypt return to Arab fold and to take positive decision."

He described the Bahraini-Saudi causeway as a huge acheivement which embodies the bridges of amity and concrete brotherly relations between Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. He said the causeway would be opened in 1986.

Returns From Oman

GF091840 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1745 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 9 Sep (WAKH) — Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah returned to Manama from Muscat tonight after a 3-day official visit to the Sultanate of Oman at the invitation of Sultan Qabus Al Bu Sa'id of Oman.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Criticizes Iranian Action in Gulf

GF091837 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 9 Sep 85 pp 1, 10

[Unattributed editorial]

[Text] The freedom of commercial navigation in the Gulf area has begun to face a new danger recently due to Iran's forceful hindering of some ships and search and seizure without reason.

This new danger comes within the framework of the continuous escalation of the Gulf War, which burns and throws its sparks over the Gulf.

Hindering commercial ships in the international or regional waters of other countries is considered an act of piracy outlawed by international norms. It is not the right of any state to use force to search ships that bear the flags of the states with which it is not at war.

Thus, Iran is hindering the course of some ships in the Gulf on the claim that they carry military consignments to Iraq, and that this is an unacceptable deed. This irresponsible Iranian behavior was accompanied by threats against the ports of the Arab Gulf states. These are ports that practice trade activities only and have no relation to military operations.

The Iranian threats are considered trespassing of all goodneighborly norms and relations between countries.

Iran should confine the activity of its forces to the battlefields and should not attack the freedom of navigation in the open areas, because such acts will open doors for foreign intervention in the region. The Gulf countries have succeeded in recent years to block any such intervention and are still determined to do so. But Iran's practices, particularly in international waters in the Gulf, present an opportunity to the superpowers for intervention.

KUWAIT

KUNA: Foreign Minister Departs For Netherlands

LD100922 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0819 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Sep (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, left the country at about 1030 today on a 4-day visit to the Netherlands.

OMAN

Reportage on Visit of Bahrain Delegation

Bahrain Foreign Minister on Security

GF091608 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Muscat, 9 Sep (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah said that the security cooperation between Bahrain and the Sultanate of Oman exists and is continuing. He said: We are doing our best to strengthen these relations in the security field, pointing to the GCC interior ministers' meeting which will discuss security issues.

In a statement to reporters here this morning, the Bahraini foreign minister said that the security matters between the GCC states are satisfactory and that the interior ministers will discuss joint security plans during their meeting.

Regarding the GCC summit conference, due to be held in Muscat next November, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah said: We are eagerly looking forward to this important conference, which will be held under important circumstances in the region's history and also in the Sultanate of Oman.

He expressed his belief that the conference will strengthen ties between the GCC states and other Arab countries. He also expressed satisfaction over the preparations made by the Sultanate of Oman for the success of this summit.

In his statement, the Bahraini foreign minister affirmed the solid relations which links Bahrain with the Sultanate of Oman, saying that the visit of His Highness Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salmam Al Khalifah represents a new stage of cooperation between the two countries.

Prime Minister, Delegation Depart

GF091645 Manama WAKH in English 1615 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Muscat, 9 Sep (WAKH) — Bahrain's Prime Minister H.E. Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah and his accompanying delegation left here today after a three-day visit to Oman.

H.E. Shaykh Khalifah was accompanied by Bahrain's Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Information Minister Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad, Deputy Director General of the Public Security Brigadier Shaykh Ibrahim ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah, and Chief of Staff of the Bahrain Defence Force Brigadier General Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, and a number of reporters.

During his visit, H.E. Shaykh Khalifah held talks with Sultan Qabus of Oman on bilateral relations, the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in the Middle East mainly the deteriorated situation in Lebanon.

In a pre-departure statement H.E. the Bahraini prime minister said that he held talks with H.M. Sultan Qabus Al Bu Sa'id of Oman on variety of issues important to the region to avert it from any attempt aims at destabilizing the area. His talks with H.M. also centered on GCC states efforts to provide security and stability in the area.

H.E. added that Bahrain and Oman hope that Iran will respond to peaceful initiative made to end the Gulf war. H.E. also said that the Iraq-Iran war threaten the security of the region.

H.E. said that view points between Oman and Bahrain were identical concerning various issues in the Middle East and the Palestinian question which is the core of the dispute.

Both sides stressed that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinians.

SAUDI ARABIA

Reportage on Visit of Lebanese President

Met by King Fahd

GF091845 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1720 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 9 Sep (SPA) — Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil arrived in Jeddah at 1800 [1500 GMT] today. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was foremost among those who welcomed him. Following a short rest at the royal reception hall, the president, accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of National Guard, left for the residence arranged for the president.

Holds Talks With King Fahd

LD092051 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2033 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Jeddah, 9 Sep (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil held a meeting this evening.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince, deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Guard; and His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general.

King Fahd Receives Message from Nigerian Leader

GF091346 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received Nigerian Military Council member Major General Qado Nasko, who handed him a message from General Ibrahim Babangida, chairman of Nigerian Military Council. The meeting was attended by Adam Khanuchi, Nigerian ambassador to the Kingdom.

Reportage on Visit of EEC's Cheysson

Meets With Industry Minister

GF091502 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1410 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Sep (SPA) — Minister of Industry and Electricity 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zamil met this afternoon with European commissioner Claude Cheysson, who is currently visiting the Kingdom.

The economic relations between the Kingdom and the European Community countries and the means to develop them were discussed, as well as the export of Saudi petrochemicals to European markets.

During the meeting the minister of industry and electricity affirmed to Cheysson the importance of exporting Saudi petrochemicals to European markets without obstacles or customs tariffs, saying that this will have a positive effect on the strengthening of relations between the Kingdom and the European countries. He noted that it has become necessary for the EEC states to reconsider the last decision regarding the tariffs imposed on methanol and polyethylene and to annul these tariffs.

Mr Cheysson affirmed to his highness the minister of industry and electricity the importance of strengthening the relations between the European Community countries and the GCC states and opening new channels for cooperation in the industrial and scientific fields in the interest of the peoples of these states.

Mr Cheysson arrived in Riyadh from Jeddah this morning within the framework of his current visit to the kingdom.

Meets GCC Secretary General

GF091757 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1640 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Sep (SPA) — GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah today met with Claude Cheysson, EEC commissioner charged with the dialogue between North and South and relations with Mediterranean and Gulf region countries, who is currently visiting the Kingdom.

Following the meeting, the European official said that a meeting will be held in Brussels in October between Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Luxembourg Foreign Affairs Minister Jacques Poos, whose country chaired the recent session of the EEC countries. He said that the meeting will deal with the establishment of cooperation between the GCC countries and the EEC, pointing out the EEC's concern for cooperation and dialogue with the GCC countries that have joint interests with Europe.

Mr Bisharah said that he discussed with the European official the framework for the upcoming meeting between the foreign ministers of Kuwait and Luxembourg and the issues that will be discussed. He said that he presented the views of the GCC countries, pointing out that Cheysson will convey these views to the EEC.

Departs 9 Sep

LD092247 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2220 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Jeddah 9 Sep (SPA) — The EEC commissioner in charge of the North-South dialogue and relations with Mediterranean and Gulf region countries, Claude Cheysson, left Jeddah tonight following a 3-day visit to the Kingdom.

He was seen off at the airport by the director of the Foreign Ministry protocol branch in the western region, Salim Sunbul, and a number of officials.

UAE

Omani Interior Minister Arrives for Talks 10 Sep

GF100751 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0720 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Sep (WAKH) — Omani Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib arrived in Abu Dhabi today. He will pay a brief visit to the country, during which he will hold talks with a number of UAE officials.

Upon arrival he was received by Hammudah ibn 'Ali, UAE minister of state for internal affairs.

Invites President To GCC Summit

GF101007 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0915 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 10 Sep (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id.

The message includes an invitation to his highness to participate in the 6th GCC summit conference to be held in Muscat on 4 November.

The message was conveyed by Omani Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib during an audience with his highness the UAE president today.

PDRY

Algerian Official Concludes Visit, Departs 9 Sep

GF091333 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, the official in charge of the FLN Central Committee's Permanent Secretariat in Algeria, and the special envoy of President Chadli Bendjedid, and the delegation accompanying him left Aden this afternoon after a short working visit to our country. During this visit, he delivered a message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, from his brother Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

Mubarak Receives U.S. Jewish Delegation
NC081245 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Sep (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received a delegation of the American Jewish organization led by Dr Henry (Rosovksi) in the Al-'Urubah Palace at noon today. The delegation is currently visiting Cairo. The American ambassador to Egypt, Nicholas Veliotes, also attended the meeting.

Delegation member (Theodore Mann) said that discussions with President Mubarak centered on various international issues. (Mann) expressed the delegation members' satisfaction with the meeting.

Asked about the delegation's visit to Jordan, (Theodore Mann) said: We will leave Cairo tomorrow on our first visit to Jordan.

Received by Foreign Minister
NC081449 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stressed that it is important for the current peace efforts to continue. An important aspect of these efforts, he said, is the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which is a good basis for settling the Palestinian issue.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid also stressed that it is important that the United States start talks with a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation as early as possible. These talks would be an important step in reaching a common understanding. They would also encourage the parties concerned to promote the peace process and to reach a solution that would entrench security and stability in the area.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid was speaking to an American Jewish Committee delegation which he received today. The delegation is currently visiting Egypt as part of a tour of the Middle East.

'Abd al-Majid Welcomes Thatcher's Visit
NC091552 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has emphasized that Egypt fully welcomes British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Egypt on Monday. He said that the visit caps the good relations between the two countries.

This came during a meeting between 'Abd al-Majid and the British ambassador today. The two discussed bilateral relations and how to strengthen them in all fields.

Ghali Departs for Latin American Tour 7 Sep
NC071900 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today left Cairo for a 2-week tour of Latin American countries. The tour, which includes Colombia, Peru, Chile, Mexico, Brazil, and Venezuela, seeks to promote Egypt's political, economic, and cultural relations with these countries.

In a predeparture statement, Ghali said that he will deliver written messages from President Husni Mubarak to the leaders of these countries. He added that Egypt wants to improve its relations with Latin American countries, and recalled that these countries believe in peace and stand up for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Egypt is also interested in Latin American political affairs and in the way they affect the security and stability of the continent.

Ghali concluded by hailing Latin American support for Egypt's efforts to achieve an overall and just peace in the Middle East. This support is exemplified by the participation of Uruguay and Colombia in the Sinai peacekeeping force.

Moroccan Adviser Boutaleb Arrives 7 Sep
NC071841 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA) — Abdelhadi Boutaleb, adviser to King Hassan II of Morocco and secretary general of the Islamic Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization [title as received], arrived here today. During his 4-day visit to Egypt, Boutaleb will hold talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; with Shaykh Jad al-Haq 'Ali Jad al-Haq, the grand imam of Al-Azhar; and with senior officials working in the fields of education, culture, and scientific research.

Following his arrival at Cairo airport, Boutaleb said that a technical cooperation agreement between Egypt and the organization will be signed during his meeting with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

Protocol Signed
NC091352 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, met today with Abdelhadi Boutaleb, secretary general of the Islamic Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, which is part of the ICO.

During the meeting, they discussed cooperation between Egypt and the Islamic Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. A protocol on cooperation between the Egyptian Fund for African Technical Cooperation and this organization was signed during the session. 'Abd al-Majid signed for Egypt and Boutaleb did so for the ICO. The protocol provides for the dispatch of Egyptian experts in the fields of education, science, and culture to Islamic countries in Africa. This agreement is a high point in Egypt's history of serving Islamic interests. Its goal is cultural integration among Islamic countries and consolidation of their relations in every way that promotes modern Islamic civilization.

Sudanese Agriculture Minister Arrives

NC081723 Cairo MENA in English 1705 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, Sept 8 (MENA) — Siddiq 'Abidin, Sudanese minister of agriculture, arrived here this afternoon on a visit to Egypt to take part in the agricultural research conference due to open here September 9 to 12 to discuss problems of cultivation in the arid areas.

The conference will be joined by a number of agricultural experts in Egypt, the Sudan, and Ethiopia.

'Abidin will also confer with Deputy Premier [and] Minister of Agriculture and Food Security Dr Yusuf Wali on agricultural integration projects being implemented by the Egypto-Sudanese agricultural companies in the Sudan.

Somali Livestock Minister Arrives, Holds Talks

NC091054 Cairo MENA in English 1027 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, Sept 9 (MENA) — Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr. Sultan Abu 'Ali conferred here today with Somali Minister of Livestock, Forestry and Range Musa Rabile Ghod [name as received] who arrived here early this morning.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed ways of promoting trade relations between the two countries in the future and the position of trade exchange between the two countries.

Egypt exports to Somalia car tires and batteries and drugs and imports cows.

Cyprus Interior Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC081728 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Cyprus Interior Minister Dinos Mikhailidhis arrived in Cairo today on an official 4-day visit to Egypt. On his arrival, the Cypriot minister said that he would deliver a handwritten letter from President Spiros Kiprianou to President Husni Mubarak. He will also have talks with Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Interior Minister Major General Ahmad Rushdi. The talks will deal with strengthening bilateral cooperation.

3 New Ministerial Committees Established

NC091915 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi today decreed the establishment of the following ministerial committees: the higher policies committee, the higher investment and economic affairs committee, and the legislative affairs committee.

Cabinet Secretary General Ahmad Radwan reported that the higher policies committee will study and draft the general policies of the state whose objectives are to achieve economic and social development and improve services. The higher investment and economic affairs committee will review and assess economic performance in all sectors, study investment prospects, and prepare the necessary guidance in this regard. The legislative affairs committee will draw up a plan for a sustained study of how to develop and coordinate legislation commensurate with the state's general policy and the national objectives as prescribed by the Constitution. The committee will also propose bills designed to achieve these objectives.

The prime minister will chair the higher policies committee and the higher investment and economic affairs committee. The minister of justice will chair the legislative affairs committee.

Alexandria Council Blames U.S. AID for Pollution

PM061117 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 28 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[Muhammad Mahmud report: "Alexandria Local Council Sends Protest Note to Congress; Sensational Developments in Sewage Problem and Coastal Pollution; Council Chairman: What Happened Was a Swindle; An American Mafia Destroys Everything in Egypt"]

[Excerpts] Alexandria — In an unprecedented action, the Local People's Council for Alexandria governorate sent a note of protest to the U.S. Congress against the behavior of the U.S. Agency for International Development [AID] in the case of the sewage project that has caused pollution on Alexandria's coast. AL-AHALI has learned that Council chairman 'Izzat Qadus, in his note to Congress, condemned AID's refusal to respond to the Alexandria people's request that sewage should flow inland and not into the sea.

Although the note was addressed to Congress, the council received an answer from AID inviting the Alexandria representatives to a meeting in the U.S. Consulate in order to discuss the matter.

A noisy meeting was held at the Local Council which was attended by the governor of Alexandria and a number of People's Assembly members from Alexandria representing the National Democratic Party [NDP] and the opposition. The Local Council chairman said at the meeting: "Dealing with the Americans has shown that they take from us with the left hand what they give us with the right hand. They have exhausted the funds allocated for the agreement on the sewage project in Alexandria in wages paid to American experts; an expert's wage has reached $3000 per hour." The Council chairman described what happened as a crime against Alexandria and said that "this is an American fraud operation...There is an American mafia that is tampering with and squandering everything in Egypt...The Americans have doubled the cost of the sewage project."

Explaining the recent crisis, 'Izzat Qadus said that a pipe had broken and this has meant diverting the "raw" sewage to Sur al-Muntazah pipe. When the sewage reached the places "where there are influential people at 'Aydah shore, we know what happened then." He added: "All the coastline is polluted, but there are no influential people there. I pity the people who swim on Alexandria's shores."

Correction to NDP Political Bureau Member

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Mubarak Decrees Lutfi NDP Political Bureau Member," published in the 9 September Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page D 1:

Sourceline should read: Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Sep 85(correcting city in sourceline)

Communique on Khark Raid, Northern Battle

JN091701 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Communique No. 1,952 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 September 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The sons of Iraq, the soldiers of Saddam Husayn who have been broguht up under the canopy of heroism and have inherited glory from the best nation that ever lived on this earth, will continue to monopolize victory and will remain the source of pride. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Whether in the air, at sea, or on the ground, the will of the Iraqis will remain the decisive fact in settling any event. The men who have this will, will continue to direct the course of the fighting in this glorious epic in accordance with God's wishes and in a manner that safeguards the homeland's freedom and attains man's welfare. Throughout the past years, we have proved that our call for peace stems from a position of strength and capability and from a high sense of responsibility toward values and principles. However, the ignorant Iranian rulers persisted in their evil course. Instead of sparing the blood and funds of the Iranian people, they panted after a mirage, prodded by rancorous inclinations, and incited to evil by the whispers of Zionism and its allies and those who claim to be Arabs. They did not learn a lesson from all their aborted attempts to confront Iraq, which abound and have brought them frustration. Thus, they once again tried their bad luck when they carried out an offensive against our borders in the V Army Corps northern sector at 0500 today. All through today, honorable battles took place, battles that deserve to have a place in the immortal annals of Saddam's al-Qadisiyah.

O Glorious Iraqis: Your men have completely crushed the enemy offensive which it has been preparing for a long time. Your sons are exterminating the Khomeyniite remnants by the thousands, dismembering their bodies and their equipment, and setting the soil under them on fire. The enemy found nothing to save it from God's wrath.

The valiant hawks of the air, the daring helicopter gunship knights, the brave artillery men, and the armored forces provided the most splendid support to the infantry men in their blessed advance on the enemy forces.

The battle was definitely settled in favor of triumphant Iraq at 1515 today. Our forces are now imposing their complete control on the ground and in the air while our enemy has fled, dragging behind it humiliation and defeat, and leaving its dead littering the mountains and the valleys. You will end up in hell, as this is your miserable fate. Many enemy troops were captured and large quantities of weapons and military hardware were seized. We will later give you details about the names of the commanders and officers who waged this heroic epic.

With this stand and on this day, we challenge Khomeyni, his allies, and his followers by saying: This is the battlefield; is there anyone who dares fight us? Anywhere they come from, their fate will be death. Finally, we thank God.

2. In implementation of the Iraqi people's will to destroy Khark Island, the main source of aggression — the will which stems from the desire to achieve peace — as well as in implementation of the legitimate principles and considerations contained in the statement by the spokesman of the Armed Forces General Command on 8 September 1985, and as a demonstration of Iraq's ability to destroy the means of aggression whatever they may be and wherever they may be deep inside Iranian territory, the planes of our gigantic Air Force launched a violent raid on Khark Island at 1330 today, dropping on its debris 8 tons of incendiary bombs in order to keep it aflame. Having accurately and expertly carried out their duty, the valiant hawks of the air returned with their planes safely and triumphantly, praise be to God.

This is our reply to the statements of the so-called president of the Republic of Iran. With such methods, we will always reply to the tongues of evil ruling Tehran until they humbly submit to justice and peace. We seek support and success from God. He is the best supporter.

3. Our gigantic Air Force planes raided enemy troop concentrations and positions in the V Army Corps northern sector, dealing devastating blows to enemy remnants and equipment. Our hawks of the air carried out 97 combat missions today, after which they returned with their planes safely and triumphantly to base, with God's guidance and under His protection.

4. The valiant helicopter gunship knights continued their combat sorties over enemy remnants and positions in the V Army Corps northern sector, dealing the enemy destructive blows, and destroying and setting on fire several enemy positions and troop concentrations. Our valiant knights returned with their helicopters safely and triumphantly, praise be to God.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 September 1985

2,514 Iranians Killed

JN091923 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1840 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In pursuance of our Communique No. 1,952 issued this evening, 9 September 1985, the following are the names of the commanders who waged the honorable battle of the V Army Corps and who directed it with high capability and unique courage.

1. Staff Major General Dia' al-Din Jamal, commander of the V Army Corps.

2. Staff Major General Rashad Shadi al-Imarah, commander of the Badr Forces.

3. Staff Brigadier General Mahmud Hammadi 'Amir, commander of Al-Tahrir forces.

4. Colonel Qasim Lafta 'Abdallah, commander of the Qasim Force.

5. Colonel Ghanim Muhammad Mustafa, commander of the Ghanim Force.

6. Staff Colonel Mubarak 'Abdallah al-Haj Hintah, commander of the Bariq Force.

7. Colonel 'Ali Husayn Qazim, commander of the Hittin shock troops.

8. Staff Lieutenant Colonel Muwaffaq Dhiab Mahmud, commander of the Muwaffaq Force.

9. Lieutenant Colonel 'Abd al-Muhsin Yasin Muhammad, commander of the Al-Tahrir shock troops.

10. Lieutenant Colonel Muayyad Nafi' Taha, commander of Al-Muayyad Force.

11. Lieutenant Colonel Barraq 'Abd Muhammad, commander of Barraq Force.

12. Lieutenant Colonel Sabah 'Abd al-Razzq, commander of Sabah Force.

13. Major Ziyad 'Ali 'Abbas, commander of Ziyad Force.

14. Major 'Abd al-Hadi Hamid 'Abbud, commander of 'Abd al-Hadi Force.

15. Shock Troops Major Muhammad 'Abdallah 'Ali, commander of Muhammad Force.

16. Shock Troops Major 'Imad Mahmud Salih, commander 'Imad Force.

17. Major Jasim Muhawwish al-Sa'd, commander of Jasim Force.

18. Major Sattar 'Abbas, commander of Sattar Force.

19. Captain Khudayyir 'Abbas Jabir, commander of Khudayyir Force.

Blessed be the men, and blessed be the men of the V Army corps — officers and soldiers. You have recorded the most brilliant epics and have foiled the wagers on the mountain as your comrades-in-arms foiled the wagers in the valley and the marshes. May God reward you on behalf of your nation and people.

Confirmed enemy losses sustained by your enemy at the hands of your zealous sons, O glorious Iraqis, amount to 2,514 dead, thousands of wounded, and large numbers of prisoners. Large quantities of weapons and military hardware were also destroyed, and other serviceable weapons and military hardware were captured.

We thank God for this victory. Proceed to fresh victories that uphold justice and stifle wrong. God will make us triumph over the unjust people.

[Dated] 9 September 1985

Further on Iranian Losses

JN100952 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sept (INA) — It was announced here today that two regiments of Iran's 55th Paratroop Brigade were completely annihilated yesterday by the Iraqi Air Force during the aborted Iranian attempt in the V Army Corps northern sector.

A military spokesman told INA today that the aggressor Iranian forces sustained massive losses in personnel and equipment due to artillery and Air Force shelling which destroyed 60 percent of the enemy fighting forces. This is in addition to losses sustained due to the direct clashes reported yesterday.

The spokesman pointed out that the annihilated regiments were the 126th and the 158th Regiments.

The spokesman explained that the Iranian units which took part in the attack included the 23d Division, the Special Forces, the 28th Infantry Division minues 1 Brigade, the 55th Paratroop Brigade, Shock troops of the 645th Infantry Division, the tanks regiment of the 604th Infantry Division, the 8th Guards Division, and the 14th Guards Division.

Al-Rifa'i Confers With Qatari Labor Minister

JN091134 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received 'Ali al-Ansari, minister of labor and social affairs in fraternal Qatar, in his office this morning. They discussed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to support and bolster them, particularly in the social care field.

The meeting was attended by Labor and Social Development Minister Engineer Khalid al-Haj Hasan and the Qatari ambassador in Amman.

Minister Departs

JN091514 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1424 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Amman, 9 Sep (PETRA) — 'Ali al-Ansari, minister of labor and social affairs in fraternal Qatar, left Amman at noon today following a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he met with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Minister of Labor and Social Development Engineer Khalid al-Haj Hasan, and a number of senior officials. He also discussed bilateral relations in the field of labor and social affairs and ways to promote them in the interest of the two fraternal peoples.

In a statement to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, PETRA, Al-Ansari described the talks he held with the Jordanian officials as successful and said that they were held in an atmosphere filled with the desire to achieve joint interests and to strengthen and consolidate bilateral relations in the interest of the two countries. He said that his meeting with the Jordanian officials is an extension of previous meetings, adding that they will continue whenever there is a need to coordinate stands on the issues of labor and social development to further the cooperation between officials in both countries.

Al-Ansari was seen off at Queen Alia International Airport by Minister of Labor and Social Development Engineer Khalid al-Haj Hasan, Labor Ministry Under Secretary Dr Salih al-Khasawinah, and the Qatari ambassador in Amman.

Britain's Thatcher To Visit 18-20 Sep

JN091129 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Amman — The Royal Hashemite Court spokesman has announced that in response to an invitation by His Majesty King Husayn, British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher will pay an official visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan 18-20 September. She will be accompanied by her husband Mr Dennis Thatcher.

Stands on PLO Role, U.S. Arms Sales Nonnegotiable

JN090756 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Editorial: "We Will Not Bargain on Our Stands"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration would do well to remember a fact that Jordan has always stressed. Jordan never bargains on its principled stands even if the price is disapproval of selling Jordan the arms it has asked to purchase. These stands are represented by Jordan's insistance that the PLO play its role in the peace process, given that the PLO is an essential party to the conflict with Israel. Jordan also insists that the peace process should be held under an international umbrella represented by the proposed international conference which includes all sides to the conflict and the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

This means that Jordan's stands will not be changed by the campaigns calling on it to abandon the PLO and to enter into direct negotiations with Israel in order to win Congress approval of the arms deal. Jordan has frequently asserted that it is not an alternative to the PLO and that it will not conclude a separate settlement of the [Palestine] question. It is apparent, therefore, that bargaining on this principled stand is doomed to failure because our country's adherence to its principled and moral stands will not wan before its need for arms.

The U.S. Congress should realize that hampering the arms deal will undermine U.S. credibility and encourage the aggressor Israelis to continue their intransigent stands. It would be better for Congress not to turn the deal into a tool for bargaining. It would also be better for it to understand a frequently reiterated fact: The carrot and stick policy will not change Jordan's stands because these stands stem from a genuine pan-Arab commitment and from firm determination to stand fast in the face of challenges.

AL-DUSTUR on U.S. Embargo on South Africa

JN100838 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Sep 85 pp 1, 26

[Editorial: "Association of Ideas"]

[Text] The decision U.S. President Ronald Reagan made yesterday regarding imposing a partial embargo on U.S. trade with the racist state of South Africa will be considered the most important development in relations between the United States and the West on the one hand and the government of the white minority in Johannesburg on the other — relations which are historically characterized by Western sympathy for that government which is considered the most important fortress of Western civilization in black Africa.

This decision which President Reagan made under pressure from public opinion, including pressure by the U.S. Congress, will undoubtedly assist the national struggle of the South African people and extend moral and political support to the struggle of these people, who are offering new martyrs to achieve freedom and regain natural rights, foremost being the right of their sons to be equal with the white minority.

While we view this U.S. decision as being in harmony with the facts of life and great human values, we still cannot understand the two-faced U.S. stand which deals unequally with two racist states that are condemned on all levels. This U.S. stand imposes sanctions on one of these states and extends to the other more material and political support enabling it to resume the same racist and expansionist policy against Palestinians in the occupied territory.

The two racist states, Israel and South Africa, adopt identical policies toward legitimate citizens. These two states cooperate together on more than one level. However, these two states are condemned and denounced by the United Nations, the overwhelming majority of world peoples, and world public opinion, even in the West.

Despite all this, the United States, which only sees with one eye, ignores the current Israeli repressive measures against Arabs in the occupied territories. However, the United States can see the repressive measures of the white minority in South Africa against the black majority. In the first case, it extends emergency financial aid to the racist Zionists, while in the second case it imposes sanctions on the racists in Johannesburg.

We believe that the decision to for a partial embargo President Reagan made yesterday was the natural result of the South African people's valiant and brave struggle. We also believe that the continuation of the U.S. bias toward Israel and the U.S. encouragement to Israel to carry out the same racist policy against Palestinians express a true hostility to all Arabs, particularly Palestinians, whom the United States still refuses to recognize as a people who have natural rights just as other peoples.

This two-faced stand makes us wonder whether the Arabs should wait another 100 years in order to enable the United States to reach the same conclusion it has reached with South Africa and to make it realize the facts it has ignored and denied throughout these years.

Lebanese Forces Official in Damascus for Talks

NC091224 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] A Lebanese Forces delegation led by Elie Hubayqah has arrived in Damascus for talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Their discussions will deal with the Forces' political plan to solve the Lebanese crisis.

Statement on Return

NC091935 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The Lebanese Forces delegation led by Elie Hubayqah returned to Beirut tonight after a visit to Damascus. The delegation met twice with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Immediately upon his return, Hubayqah said that there had been an identity of views about ending the Lebanese war. He added: Lebanon's unity, independence, and Arab affiliation were stressed during the meetings. It was also stressed that it is necessary to accelerate the implementation of the national accord by developing the system of rule in such a way as to strengthen national affiliation within the framework of equality and justice among the Lebanese.

Hubayqah also said: Emphasis was laid on the importance of the Syrian Arab role in reaching the desired solutions. We agreed to continue these exchanges to follow through on what was agreed upon at today's meetings.

Al-Jumayyil Holds News Conference in Munich

NC070948 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 7 Sep 85

[News conference held by President Amin al-Jumayyil in Munich on 7 September. Questions and answers in English and French followed by paragraph to paragraph Arabic translation — translation from Arabic; recorded]

[Text] Asked about the goal of his visit to the FRG, particularly since this is the first visit by a Lebanese president, President al-Jumayyil answered: This visit has occurred naturally because of the very good relations between Lebanon and the FRG. I am happy to be here to augment the friendly relations between our countries. I am here because our countries have common interests. Lebanon and the FRG are working for peace and unity. These are two fundamental issues as far as Lebanon and Germany are concerned. We in Lebanon work for the unity of the people and country and for peace in Lebanon and the Middle East. I believe that Germany is also striving to achieve unity and peace.

Asked whether there were new opportunities for a diplomatic initiative in Lebanon, Al-Jumayyil said: The issue is not one of a diplomatic initiative. We are now working with the various Lebanese parties in order to achieve unity and sovereignty. Syria is helping us to realize this goal. I am positive that our friends abroad, such as Germany and other states, can help us to achieve this. Our friends can help us in several issues such as in implementing UN Security Council Resolution 425, which provides for the imposition of Lebanon's sovereignty over the south as well as the redeployment of the UN forces there. This is important because it could constitute the first step along the path to imposing sovereignty on all Lebanese territory.

President al-Jumayyil was asked: What is Syria's current role in reuniting Lebanon? He answered: We appreciate what President al-Asad and Syria are doing for our country. The task is difficult and we are fully aware of the difficulties we face. However, we must cooperate with Syria to achieve our goal. We must not forget, President al-Jumayyil added, that the Lebanese crisis is 10 years old and the problem cannot be solved by pushing a button. He also said: We are a people who are resisting plots to destroy our country and to end its independence. We are standing fast hoping to achieve true unity, independence, and sovereignty on all Lebanese territory.

President al-Jumayyil further said: The Lebanese people, both Christians and Muslims, are striving to reach this goal. Naturally, some differences exist in points of view. There are clashes, kidnappings, and other incidents. However, 90 percent of the Lebanese people, both Christians and Muslims, want to rebuild the unity, sovereignty, and authentic independence of our country. Without such sovereignty and independence, the situation could become dangerous and destroy everybody. We, the Lebanese, have a true opportunity to coexist and achieve unity and independence. Nobody can survive if the country is not united.

President al-Jumayyil was then asked. What is the German Government's role in helping to realize unity in Lebanon? He answered: All our friends, particularly the Germans, could help us in implementing Security Council Resolution 425 because it is the first step toward peace in our region.

Asked whether the United Nations could help Lebanon in this regard, and about the nature of the Soviet Union's influence and role, President al-Jumayyil answered: We need the help of all our friends to implement Security Council Resolution 425. There are states that could help economically. We need to strengthen our economy. I am sure that the German Government can aid our economy, particularly at this delicate stage.

President al-Jumayyil was asked: What is the role of Franz Josef Strauss in the Lebanese peace plan? He answered: Franz Josef Strauss is an old friend and he could help us. We have many friends in this country. This is not my first visit to Germany, it is the fourth. However, it is my first in the capacity as the president of the Lebanese Republic. Strauss is one of my close friends in this country. Together with him and other friends, we could strengthen the friendly relations between our countries. We need this friendship.

The president was asked: Where, in your opinion, is the key to solving the Lebanese crisis — in Israel or Syria? He answered: You cannot equate Syria with Israel. The situation is totally different. Lebanon is in a state of war with Israel, which is still occupying parts of our territory. The Syrian Army entered Lebanon at the request of the Lebanese Government in 1975. We are now cooperating with the Syrian Government to reach a solution that will establish peace in Lebanon and restore sovereignty to our territory.

Al-Jumayyil was asked: Do you believe it is possible to reach an agreement among the various parties in Lebanon after all that has happened? He answered: I reject this question. I believe that more than 90 percent of the Lebanese people yearn to unite and to rebuild the formula of coexistence among the various parties. It is true that clashes occur now and then, but why look only at the negative aspects? Why do you not look at the reality of the situation in Lebanon? You should look at the positive aspect — the fact that most Lebanese citizens cooperate and agree on many things. Why look at the negative points? I assure you that the Lebanese people want to reach a true understanding and to revive the formula of coexistence because nobody can survive without this. There might be some difficulties in quickly rebuilding. However, a real tragedy would befall us if we do not work to revive coexistence and national accord.

President al-Jumayyil was asked: What is Israel's role in Lebanon? He answered: Israel occupies part of our country directly or through parties that cooperate with it, particularly in the south. We are now seeking to implement Security Council Resolution 425 in the south, to achieve the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from that area, and to deploy the Lebanese Army there.

Could you give us details on the results of your visit to the FRG? Answering this question, President al-Jumayyil said: I do not have to discuss the details of the relations between Lebanon and Germany. My mission is to strengthen relations between the two countries and to boost the friendship between them and their peoples. I believe we have achieved tangible results that could create an atmosphere of mutual confidence, friendship, and cooperation. It now remains for the Lebanese administration — the Lebanese ministers concerned — to follow up these efforts in order to achieve their goals.

Karami Comments on Security Committee Meeting

NC091256 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1050 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Remarks by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents after leaving the Higher Security Committee meeting in the prime minister's office on 9 September — recorded]

[Text] As part of our efforts to remedy the security situation, particularly in our own areas, and on the basis of the meeting that took place at the home of Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, we decided to meet today with the members of the security committee responsible for implementing the Damascus agreement. That accord lists the means and solutions that will stabilize the security situation in West Beirut.

We delegated former prime minister Dr Salim al-Huss to go to Damascus and meet with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. That meeting took place yesterday. Dr al-Huss has relayed Syria's complete readiness to support all of our steps and measures taken to revitalize the march toward security in Beirut and throughout Lebanon. Consequently, we met at the Prime Ministry today, and all the parties represented on the committee were present. They declared their total commitment to the provisions of the Damascus agreement and to everything that will achieve and ensure stability in Beirut. Everyone knows that what has taken place and what is now taking place is absolutely unacceptable. Furthermore, they realize that most of our problems and incidents are the product of the fifth column and of conspirators trying to foment sedition and stir up peripheral battles in the service of all our enemies.

Therefore, the members of the committee insist on continuing their task and adopting all measures necessary to implement the provisions of the Damascus agreement. Its terms include: the withdrawal of gunmen; the closure of offices and their return to their owners; and the explosure of those who disrupt security.

Thus, I can declare that the committee, which is still in session, is trying to reach an agreement on the steps that should be taken as soon as possible, particularly since the parties, especially the Progressive Socialist Party and the Amal Movement, have begun to implement their agreement and take the necessary steps to clear the air. All this reassures me, and allows me to pass on this reassurance to my kinfolk in Beirut. I do so in the wake of their recent ordeal and trial, and because what has taken place will never be repeated, God willing. We will continue our march and will follow up the committee's work in order to support it and provide it with everything that will make its job easier.

[Question] Your Excellency, following every bout of fighting, measures are usually taken to subdue the combatants, close down militia centers, and so on. This time, have those involved in the fighting agreed to a certain date or to any concrete measures?

[Karami] You have heard several statements in this connection, particularly those of brothers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt. The implementation of appropriate measures was already underway, even before the meeting of the security committee. This demonstrates a serious desire to clear the air. Everyone is aware that the latest incidents have been provoked by alien and suspect elements. Joint forces have been set up to intervene and prevent any trouble. There will also be an investigating committee whose task will be to interrogate the perpetrators of security incidents in Beirut. This is particularly reassuring. There is no lack of good will concerning the maintenance of security — we owe it to the people to see that it is done.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, one more question concerning security in Beirut. People are now worried about the future. You are generally an optimist. Are you optimistic about the coming stage?

[Karami] As I said yesterday, many developments, visits, and exchanges of view are taking place. This is no secret. Plans are being drawn up and put forward, all with a positive content. This should increase our optimism about the present and the future. I am still optimistic and I do expect Lebanon's disputes to be brought to an end soon.

[Question] There has been much talk lately about the use of external forces, more precisely of Syrian troops, to restore order in Lebanon. What is your view on this?

[Karami] I have nothing to add to what I said 2 days ago. To be blunt, any political or security agreement requires effective force to put it into practice. I have already stated that Syrian forces constitute the only means available for such a task. I also made it clear that this issue should be decided by the Lebanese parties and Government.

[Question indistinct]

[Karami] This opinion has already been discussed on the television, the radio, and in the press, which means that it is being considered by the parties concerned.

Sham'un Terms Reports on Resignation Groundless

NC091210 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Former president Camille Sham'un has denied reports of his resignation from the government. Sham'un added: These reports are completely groundless. However, sources close to the National Liberal Party have revealed that Sham'un's plan to resign had been discussed, but was later dismissed so that efforts to put an end to the country's deteriorating financial situation may continue.

Lahd on Relations With Israel, Syria

JN090730 Majr 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope
in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 Sep 85

["Text" of speech by Staff Major General Antoine Lahd, commander of the Army of Southern Lebanon, at the Greek Catholic Bishopric in Marj 'Uyun on 8 September 1985 — recorded]

[Text] Noble gathering: Today Lebanon is fumbling in a clouded atmosphere which has made many responsible leaders lose their correct vision and farsightedness. The country is going through a criticial and grave phase. Short-sightedness and faulty vision are bound to expose the homeland to an unknown destiny, and perhaps extinction, God forbid.

We all know the dangers threatening the national entity and the sources of them. Syrian ambitions are no longer a secret to anyone after they have become clearer with every concession made by Lebanese leaders who are more concerned about their own interests than those of the homeland and the people. Here they are vying with one another in meeting Damascus' desires and demands, as if they were purely Lebanese demands, to achieve peace and harmony among the people and to elevate the nation's prestige. As a result of these successive concessions, the Lebanese state's sovereignty over its territory and people's affairs exists in name only. All big and small decisions, whether crucial or mundane, aremade in Damascus and then communicated to the Lebanese authorities and leaderships. [applause]

This was the situation we feared when the Lebanese state succumbed to direct and indirect Syrian pressure and canceled the 17 May agreement without providing an alternative, thereby confirming that it was no longer the master of its decisions. This is why we decided to confront outside ambitions and to assert and strengthen independent Lebanese decisionmaking from the south. [applause]

We have preserved the Lebanese character of this piece of land and we will continue to preserve it with all our strength and determination. [applause] The Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] is from the sons of the Lebanese and for them. It is here to serve them. It has taken upon itself to safeguard the security, dignity, and freedom of every citizen in the south irrespective of his communal or sectarian affiliation. The ASL has also taken upon itself to defend the homeland and to liberate it from any foreign domination and hegemony. This army will not allow any criminal hands to tamper with the destiny of this people and to involve its sons in internecine fighting under false slogans that conflict with the Lebanese people's heritage, traditions, and dignity. [applause]

This is the path we have chosen and are pursuing. We believe that we have achieved many of our objectives. We are confident that we will achieve more objectives in the future, God willing. [applause]

We must point out here that our cooperation and coordination with the State of Israel stems only from the Lebanese interest so we can preserve the Lebanese character of the south [applause] and enable its people to live a normal life with a neighboring state that has proved by words and deeds that it does not covet a single inch of Lebanese territory. [appluase] All that Israel wants is security in the area adjacent to its northern border and to live in peace with its neighbors.

This is concerning the border strip, whose security and stability we have preserved despite all the storms that swept other Lebanese areas, especially East Sidon, Sahil Jazzin, and Iqlim al-Kharrub. [Applause] Our decision to remain in Jazzina nd vicinity, after we had evacuated Sidon and vicinity to enable the Lebanese state to establish its authority and security in those areas, stemmed from our fear that the state might fail in its task and ruination, chaos, and fighting would spread to other areas that are as dear to us as are all Lebanese areas from the extreme south to the extreme north and from the mountain peaks to the warm shores.

As we had feared, the Lebanese state failed and was replaced by others in the villages of east Sidon, Sahil Jazzin, and Iqlim al-Kharrub. However, Jazzin and vicinity remained steadfast through the willpower of its people and the protection of the ASL, which is composed of its sons. [applause] Jazzin will remain a link between the border strip and the rest of the Labanese areas and will serve as a model for honorable coexistence among the various Lebanese communities. It will not submit to pressure, threats, or intimidation. It will also not be involved in outbidding and fanaticism, which are not part of its character of the character of true Lebanese.

I would like ton this occasion to reassure those who were forced by circumstances to leave their homes and villages to stay among us as dear guests and brothers that we consider their return to their homes a sacred right which we will strive to achieve. [applause] Although we have the necessary power to secure this return, we feel that it is our duty to give a chance to peaceful good offices to secure an honorable return of the evacuees to their homes. [applause] Our position stems from our desire to spare the people more woes and disasters and to preserve the ties of neighborliness among all factions that are bound to coexist once again in these areas, although some people have tried to change their demographic character.

Our desire to prevent bloodshed and further ruination will not make us go back on our decision to restore rights to their owners. If peaceful means fail, God forbid, we will not hesitate to use military force. [applause] I hope the bragging of the so-called Sidon functionaries will not lead to savage fighting whose price will be paid in Lebanese blood. Sidon itself will pay the price of its bragging.

While we are celebrating today a holiday that is dear to everyone's heart, I pray to God to lead those responsible for the destiny of the homeland along the right path, to restore love to the hearts of all Lebanese, and to guide our steps in everything that bolsters the nation's honor and prestige and achieves stability for the citizens.

Various Clashes, Confrontations Reported

Amal-Palestinian Clash

NC100927 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0845 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Clashes resumed about an hour ago between Amal and Palestinian gunmen on the Burj al-Barajinah camp combat line. Gunfire has also been heard in the Al-Fakihani area. Contacts are now underway to prevent the clashes from expanding to the areas of Al-Fakihani, Sabra, and Shatila.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS has reported that over 60 Palestinians who have been wounded since the fighting broke out last Tuesday are still in Burj al-Barajinah camp. AP adds that the Amal Movement is preventing their evacuation. In the meantime, Lebanese Army positions on the mountain are being subjected to sniper fire from Junblatt positions in Kayfun.

Amal-Junblatt Forces Clash

NC091655 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Within the framework of the conflict in West Beirut, an explosion took place near the American University of Beirut [AUB] at 1630 today, causing material damage. Numerous gunmen have appeared in the area. Amal and Junblatt forces have been struggling for control of this area.

An exchange of fire took place between Amal and Junblatt gunmen in the Carlton Hotel area at about 1730 today. It has been learned that the reason for the fighting was that Junblatt gunmen had tried to prevent Haytham Jum‘ah, an Amal official, from parking his vehicle near the hotel.

Syrians Detain Palestinians

NC091945 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Syrian troops today raided a number of houses in Wayval camp in Ba‘labakk. They detained 25 pro-‘Arafat Palestinians on charges of gearing up for military operations. Lists containing the names of other Palestinians were distributed to Syrian roadblocks in Ra's al-‘Ayn and the approaches to Wayval camp. Syrian troops detained Abu Haytham al-Rifa‘i, a Palestinian, and found on him a list with the names of 60 pro-‘Arafat Palestinians who have been receiving money from him on a regular basis.

Camp Fighting 'Markedly' Reduced

NC100656 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] There was a remarkable reduction in the intensity of the camps war last night. This followed exchanges of rocket and machinegun fire that continued until dawn today. According to the latest security reports, fighting involving the use of light-and medium-caliber machineguns erupted again this morning along the Al-Mihaniyah-Al-‘Amiriyah, Zayn al-Din gas station, and Al-‘Annan combat lines. A large number of gunmen have been spotted there, delaying the deployment of Syrian observers this morning as well.

Israeli Warplanes Fly Over Al-Biqa‘ 9 Sep

NC091109 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1045 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Israeli warplanes flew over the Al-Biqa‘ just before 1330 today, breaking the sound barrier.

Amal Questions Palestinian Front Statement

NC091546 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Statement by an Amal "responsible source" on 9 September — read by announcer]

[Text] Regarding a news report on a statement by the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PSNP], we doubt that the PSNP has in fact issued this statement. If this report is true, however, the PSNP would have adopted the same demands made by the camps committee and ‘Arafat cliques. In view of this, the Amal Movement emphasizes the following:

1. The openly divisive game that the Palestinian parties are playing in combination against the unity of the Amal Movement, which is a single unit from top to bottom, cannot lead to any results.

2. The demand to remove the Khaldah roadblock and to provide integral security to the camps conflicts with the articles of the Damascus agreement. This makes one wonder whether the PSNP has gradually started to evade its commitments.

3. The Amal Movement reasserts that the Khaldah roadblock is supervised by a leading member of Amal who is performing his duty to safeguard the security of nationalist Beirut and its suburb. The Amal Movement wonders how the PSNP allows itself to interfere in this matter. However, it appears that the PSNP members are not aware of what is required of them in terms of not interfering in Lebanese domestic affairs. Such an interference, if it takes place, would mean that the Damascus agreement had been abandoned and would show who was responsible for security flareups. We are prepared to fully implement the Damascus agreement. Other proposals are a negative sign and not a subject for discussion.

We in the Amal Movement demand that the PSNP brothers do not allow themselves to be lured by 'Arafat's proposals which cost blood and losses to our brothers in the southern suburb and the camps.

Beirut Coordination Committee Announces Measures

NC091500 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] It has been learned that the West Beirut Coordination Committee adopted the following decisions at its meeting today:

1. The committee views any shooting by anyone as an act of the agents. Consequently, force will be used against anyone involved in any future clashes on the grounds that they are agents.

2. Party henchmen, particularly Amal and Progressive Socialist Party henchmen, will be expelled and will not be allowed to stay in Beirut.

3. All undiciplined individuals in the various organizations will be expelled preparatory to their final dismissal.

4. An investigation committee will be set up to discover and penalize those who cause the clashes.

5. A joint committee will be formed to intervene as soon as a problem arises.

6. Gunmen will be prevented from appearing in the streets under any circumstances.

7. Kidnappings will be prohibited.

8. The Al-Masalih-Qasqas and Al-Kafa'at-Al-Murayjah crossing points must be opened and the siege on Beirut lifted.

9. Field courts will be formed.

Franjiyah Receives Dany Sham'un in Ihdin 7 Sep

NC071030 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] At his summer residence in Ihdin, former President Sulayman Franjiyah today reviewed the overall situation in the country with Dany Sham'un, leader of the National Liberal Party. Habib Mutran, deputy leader of the party, also attended the meeting.

Junblatt on Need for Political-Military Battle

NC061354 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1147 GMT 6 Sep 85

(Speech by Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, at a rally held in the township of Al-Jahiliyah on 6 September, in memory of the town's martyrs on the second anniversary of the Battle of the Mountain — recorded]

[Text] Honorable guests: We have all waited a long time for this occasion. [applause] We regret that circumstances did not permit us to visit this lofty fort before today. This fort is part of a noble struggling area that, besieged from all directions by the isolationists, the Lebanese Forces, and the Lebanese Army, which tried to uproot it, stood fast and gave up huge lines of martyrs, after liberating (Al-Nasij). This area then forged ahead from Al-Jahiliyah and liberated the Iqlim and offered martyrs on all fronts, from Al-Za'rur to Iqlim al-Kharrub and everywhere else.

We are here today to lay the cornerstone for this statue, which symbolizes the marytyrs of Al-Jahiliyah and (Al-Nasij). We are here to reiterate that there will be no return to the past — the past of the Phalangists; the past of the Lebanese Forces; the past of the Lebanese Army; the past of siege, of exploitation, of sectarianism of feudalism, and of that Lebanon which signed the 17 May accord. This cornerstone is being laid to serve Lebanon's future, a socialist, progressive and Arab future. It is also being laid for the sake of a free Lebanon, based on adherence to the Arab cause; for the sake of a sovereign Lebanon, based on the confrontation with the Zionist enemy; and for the sake of an independent Lebanon, free of foreign U.S. and Western alliances.

As has been said before, the political battle could be more vicious than the military battle, particularly at a stage when the isolationists' maneuvers are increasing. However, regardless of these maneuvers or plots, we in the Progressive Socialist Party: on this lofty national mountain; in the steadfast Arab Iqlim; in Beirut, which confronted the Western fleets; in the south, which defeated and is still defeating the Israelis, and which continues to offer martyrs; and in every nationalist part of Lebanon, will remain alert, politically and militarily, and will continue the fight on both the political and miliitary levels. We will be doing this for the sake of our Lebanon, Arab Lebanon, democratic Lebanon, and a Lebanon free of foreign alliances, as well as for the sake of an army that is nationalist in the true sense of the word. There can be no nationalist army created under the slogan of victor and vanquished.

The army is nothing but a face of the political regime. When the political regime is progressive, the army will be progressive; when the political regime is reactionary, the army will be reactionary. We have faith in the nationalist brigades, the 11th, the 12th, the 6th and the other nationalist brigades and their officers, who fought with us and offered martyrs like us. But we warn that an effort to rebuild the army on the basis of this political regime, as has been proposed, will produce only a sectarian and grude-bearing army linked to imperialist interests and foreign intelligence, as is the case today.

Distinguished guests, comrades, and supporters: We will continue to score victories, because we believe in a just cause; because we have all united our efforts to champion this cause, the Arab and progressive cause; and because the mountain has been and continues to be united. The mountain is united becausethe devisive factors of the past have been vanished. The mountain has been a unifying factor, on the basis of the Arab cause, ever since this progressive Arab sect was founded here upon. This sect will survive. We have been struggling since the days of Bashir al-Shihabi, and we will continue to struggle for years if need be. We will never allow anyone to encroach upon our dignity. We will never return to the past. We are free, and we will remain free on this mountain. [applause] Our flags and rifles will remain high, and we will brandish them upon this mountain for ever. Peace be upon you. [applause]

Al-Asad Receives Prince Talal 7 Sep

JN071321 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 7 Sep (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad received Prince Talal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, chairman of the Arab Gulf program in support of UN development agencies, at 1345 today.

Prince Talal Departs

JN091641 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 9 Sep (SANA) — His Highness Prince Talal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, chairman of the Arab Gulf program in support of UN development agencies, left Damascus this afternoon following a 3-day visit. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Dr Najah al-'Attar, minister of Culture and national guidance; Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade; and senior Saudi Embassy officials.

His Highness Prince Talal, the culture minister, and the economy minister visited Al-Asad Library this morning and became acquainted with its divisions and facilities. The prince expressed his admiration for this big cultural monument.

USSR Chamber Official Arrives in Damascus

JN091703 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1605 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 9 Sep (SANA) — Pletnev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, arrived here today. He stated that Syria enjoys the Soviet Union's support and backing in all fields, including the economic field, adding that his visit to Damascus comes as an expression of the firm ties between the two friendly countries.

Khaddam Receives Lebanese Forces Delegation

JN091834 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam this morning received the delegation of the Lebanese Forces Executive Commission comprising Elie Hubayqah, Charles Ghustin, Michel Samahah, As'ad Shafantari, and Jean Ghanim.

They reviewed all the security and political aspects of the situation in Lebanon.

The delegation of the Lebanese Forces Executive Commission emphasized its stand on bolstering Lebanese national unity, the role of Arab Lebanon, and the importance of achieving national accord, bolstering national affiliation, and reaching accord involving all parties in a way that leads to ending the war and restoring the country's unity within a political framework that will be defined through the process of national accord. The delegation also stressed the importance of bolstering the distinguished relations with Syria stemming from the unity of fate, interests, history, and geography between the two countries. The delegation also hailed the role Syria is playing under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad to help the Lebanese people emerge from their tribulation.

The vice president stressed Syria's stand in support of the march toward national accord among all parties in a way that leads to the restoration of the country's national unity, an end to the fighting, and a return to security and stability in Lebanon. He stressed that Syria is continuing to exert efforts to achieve these objectives.

Council of Ministers Meets, Adopts Decision

JN091231 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus —The council of ministers met at 1100 today under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. During the meeting, the council discussed the items listed on its agenda and adopted the appropriate decisions. The meeting ended at 1430.

Al-Sa'iqah Carries Out Operations in Israel

JN091557 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus — The Popular Liberation War Vanguards--Al-Sa'iqah Forces have issued a statement on their military operations inside the occupied homeland. The statement said that one of itsgroups operating inside the occupied Arab territories clashed with the Zionist settlers near Al-Nabi Yusuf tomb using incendiary bombs and iron rods. Five Zionist settlers were wounded on 21 August. The same group threw a bomb at a military vehicle on the Nabulus-Tulkarm road which wounded the driver.

The statement pointed out that one of the groups operating inside the occupied territories planted an explosive charge in a bus stop used for transferring enemy soldiers in the Tel Aviv area on 20 August. The enemy, as usual, claimed that the charge was discovered.

Israeli 'Reinforcements,' 'Aggression' Viewed

JN061427 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Israel is frankly talking about its new military reinforcements on the Golan and its unceasing exercises in order to make its combat readiness its only means of imposing its terms and realizing the aims of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the region. All these Israeli moves are coupled with statements by its senior officials declaring that Syria constitutes the only Arab threat to Israel, that Syria is the only threat to U.S. plans and schemes — both extant and projected. Israel's moves to heat up the atmosphere in the region are one of the most important by-products of the current consultations between the United States and the U.S.-Arab grouping on the one hand and the United States and Israel on the other. The statement by a prominent 'Arafatist official that major events will coincide with the new U.S. moves falls within the daily Israeli threats and practices against the Arabs in the West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan, and against the peaceful villages and civilians of southern Lebanon.

What attracts attention is the complete Israeli peace of mind with regard to the Jordanian regime, which is definitely serving Israel's aims of creating an Arab reality that is worse than the present one and of creating a Palestinian situation to serve the policy of direct negotiations with Israel under U.S. trusteeship and auspices.

The hysterical Zionist onslaught against the Arabs of the occupied territory is one of the most salient landmarks of the Israeli preparations to escalate the problems in the region to the extent of threatening the peace and security of the region and possibly the world. Israel is used to increasing its settlement programs and repressive measures against the Arabs in the occupied territories within its preparations for invasion and aggression.

The same argument applies to any rapid, concentrated U.S. moves like the present ones. Experience has shown that a green light for Israel must begin with and be represented by diplomatic activity.

When the Zionist chief of staff openly speaks of Israeli military reinforcements on the Golan, when Rabin announces that Syria is the only real threat to Israel, and when the United States declares that there will be no solution in the region except one that guarantees Israel's aims — when this is the joint behavior of the American and Zionist strategic allies — then heating up the atmosphere and raising the degree of tension in the region are related to their premeditated intentions, given that the Arab situation — as they imagine — allows these allies to direct the blows that the American and Zionist strategists have often talked about.

Nobody has any illusions about Israel's aggressive nature. For some Arabs, Israel's military measures and threatening statements may be habits to which the Zionist leadership is accustomed. But we in Arab Syria are certain that Israel is not only an imperialist base but a tool of aggression as well. It is the imperialist means of striking at the Arab liberation movement and of saving the region's reactionaryism from the ever-increasing mass anger.

Israel might be reassured that the Arab situation is one of the means that will help it implement its aggression. It might rely on U.S. support as one of the main bases for its threats.

However, we, in this country, which is honestly serving the pan-Arab causes, have our experience with Israel. We have put it to the test. We know the way to our aims and have enough will and determination to reverse the U.S.-Zionist-reactionary calculations.

We are prompted by our conviction that our struggle is just, that the wronged one is the stronger, and we are convinced that those who betrayed their Arab affiliation will not get protection from the United States and Israel because the masses are capable of isolating them and avenging the cause of Arab fate and existence.

AL-THAWRAH Notes Jordanian-Israeli Cooperation

JN061035 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0741 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 6 Sep (SANA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* published here today expressed its astonishment at the wailing over the Palestine question and Arab solidarity by the Jordanian regime and its mass media, as well as at their attempts to falsify facts and events with soft words which are disguised by all forms of machination and distortion.

In its comment under the headline "The Jordanian Regime Is Plotting To Liquidate the Palestine Question," the paper wonders: How can we explain the secret meetings the Jordanian regime held with Zionist officials, which lasted more than 500 hours as Israeli sources admitted themselves? And how can the Jordanian regime's insistence on entering into direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy to implement the Jordanian link to the Camp David conspiracy be explained?

The paper said that the answer to these questions constitutes a direct and frank condemnation of the Jordanian regime, which is intensifying all its efforts to liquidate the Palestine question and to cancel the Palestinian Arab people's rights in their territories and homeland.

AL-THAWRAH points out that it is no coincidence that the Zionist officials' calls to the Jordanian regime to enter into direct negotiations with Israel to complete the plot of liquidation are associated with Zionist war minister Yitzhaq Rabin's statements praising the Jordanian regime for preventing Palestinian fedayeen from entering the occupied territories to launch military operations against Israeli forces.

At the end of its comment, *AL-THAWRAH* says: This Israeli testimony, and other testimonies which Israel gave to the Jordanian regime, reveals this regime's false concern over the Palestine question and the Palestinian people's rights. The paper affirms that this false interest is directly linked to the most dangerous liquidation plot the Palestine question is facing. The Jordanian regime, along with the plotter 'Arafat, constitute the head of the poisonous lance poised to strike at and finish off the Palestine question.

119 'Atlit Detainees Released 10 September

TA100833 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0828 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] This morning, 119 detainees — most of them Shi'ite Muslims — were released from the 'Atlit prison. They were transferred by bus from 'Atlit to southern Lebanon, where they were released. This completes Israel's release of all the former Ansar detainees who were brought to Israel as a result of the closure of the camp upon Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon.

Detainees Cross Border

TA101010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The 119 Lebanese detainees — most of them Shi'ites — who were released from 'Atlit prison this morning crossed the international border at Rosh Haniqra this afternoon and were handed over to an International Red Cross representative near Ra's al-Bayyadah. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that the release of the detainees went without any hitches. This is the last group of the former Ansar detainees, and it included some members of Hezbollah, the extremist Shi'ite organization. All in all, Israel released 1,132 detainees.

Herzog Pardons Jewish Underground Prisoner

TA091914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The state president has granted a pardon to Uri Me'ir, one of the people found guilty of belonging to Jewish terrorism [as heard], and he will be released from jail as soon as tomorrow. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that Me'ir was sentenced to 30 months in jail and was given another 8 months suspended sentence. Following the deduction of a third, he would have spent another 6 months in prison. Two months ago Uri Me'ir was hospitalized and underwent surgery on his back, and President Herzog also took the condition of his health into consideration. The president also took into account that Me'ir recognized his error and had even expressed regret in public. It will be noted that dealing with the request for a pardon was routine and in accordance with custom. President Herzog made the decision after having considered the justice minister's recommendation.

Moda'i Says U.S. 'Pushing' for Joint Meeting

TA070525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0507 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The finance minister believes there is a change in the U.S. stand toward the PLO and that the administration is pushing to hold a meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Minister Moda'i made these remarks in a talk with correspondents following his meeting with Secretary of State Shultz. In Moda'i's opinion, the government was not aware of the change in the U.S. position because reports it received stressed that there was a freeze in the negotiating process and that there was no intention to resume negotiations in the near future. The finance minister gained the impression that the United States is trying to persuade King Husayn to declare that Israel has a right to exist, in order to give the political process momentum.

Earlier, Secretary Shultz again promised that the administration would not negotiate with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in which a PLO member was a participant. Talking to correspondents he emphasized that rumors to this effect were an insult to the administration.

Basyuni on 'Secret' Egypt Trip With Peres Message

TA090923 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Muhammad Basyuni, Egypt's charge d'affaires in Israel, left for Cairo last night carrying a message from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to President Mubarak. Our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar reports that the trip was kept secret and the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry declines to comment on it. Our correspondent notes that the Egyptian diplomat will apparently already return to Israel today. His trip is related to the efforts to arrange a Peres-Mubarak meeting.

Peres Says 'Arafat Promoting Terrorism

TA090609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat said he is willing to exchange peace for land in order to achieve an overall Middle East settlement. 'Arafat was speaking by satellite from Amman to the annual convention of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee in Washington. He said he hopes the U.S. Administration will accept his initiative. He also urged the advancement of the Jordanian-Palestinian plan and the convening of an international conference with Soviet participation.

But Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says that Yasir 'Arafat talks peace in Jordan while killing people in Israel. Peres warns that the PLO was leading the Palestinian people to catastrophe. The prime minister was speaking last night at dinner for a UJA [United Jewish Appeal] young leadership mission in Jerusalem:

[Begin recording] 'Arafat and his friends feel that they can maintain a double policy: Talk peace in Jordan, kill people in Israel. Furthermore, the killing is today more obvious than the talking. When it comes to talking he is silent; when it comes to killing he is extremely active. I believe 'Arafat felt that if he will increase terrorism Israel will be softened, divided; the United States will be impressed; the people in the West Bank will become supportive. What is happening, and will happen more: Israel will not be softened; what can soften Israel is peace, not terror. [End recording]

Nepalese UNIFIL Soldier Killed in Clash Near Tyre

TA061913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] It has been reported from Tyre that a Nepalese UN soldier was killed today in the incident involving the extremist Shi'ite organization Hezbollah. The incident occurred as fire was being exchanged at a UNIFIL roadblock near the Shi'ite village of Al-Siddiqin, southeast of Tyre. Four other people were also wounded in the incident.

UNIFIL Protests to IDF on ASL Firing on Patrols

TA080637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] The UNIFIL Headquarters has said that patrols from the army of southern Lebanon have fired at UN soldiers from Ireland, Holland, and Finland several times over the past few days. The UNIFIL Headquarters has submitted a protest to the IDF liaison officers.

Beirut Reports Arrival of Syrian Army in Zahlah

TA071810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Beirut has reported that Syrian Army units have entered the Christian town of Zahlah in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' area for the first time in 4 years. The Syrian units include a company from the special squads unit and 20 Syrian intelligence personnel. It has been reported that the Syrian troops have begun patrolling Zahlah and have encircled one of the main buildings in town.

Beirut reporters have said that evidently the Syrians wish to prevent the Muslims from attacking Zahlah and noted that a few days ago a car-bomb exploded there with many being hurt.

Prior to the arrival of the Syrian forces in Zahlah, Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami called on the Syrians to station troops in Beirut to put an end to the internecine fighting and the clashes between the various militias.

Increased Terrorist Attacks Expected

TA081250 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1228 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] The commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], General Antoine Lahd, has said that as a result of the entry of the Syrian Army into the Zahlah area, increased terrorist attacks on the security strip and the northern border of Israel can be expected. Talking to our correspondent Hayim Hecht, Lahd said that in his opinion the Syrian Army will not advance its troops toward the security zone, because that would necessitate IDF intervention. He believes that the Syrians will activate squads of Palestinian and Shi'ite terrorists who act under their aegis. Lahd believes that the ASL is capable of dealing with all forms of terrorism which the terrorist squads may adopt.

Goren Interview on Security in Territories

TA061340 Tel Aviv DAVAR (DEVAR HASHAVU'A Supplement) in Hebrew 6 Sep 85 pp 4, 5, 26

[Interview with Shmu'el Goren, government coordinator of activities in the territories, by Uri'el Ben-'Ami: "Israel Has No Political Objective in the Territories" — interview conducted "prior to the latest attacks in Hebron and Gaza" — place not given]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] How would you describe the office of coordinator in the territories?

[Goren] This is a matter of a population numbering 1.3 million people, with the most complicated civilian problems. It is, of course, impossible to isolate normal life from political or security problems. A policy has been set for us on the subject of dealing with the population. I am not speaking about a political objective, something that does not exist, but about dealing with this complicated population on a daily basis.

We want this population to be comfortable with a suitable standard of living, while keeping the peace and maintaining development and cooperation. We assume that most of the population of the territories is opposed to terrorism and we have grounds for this.

An enormous amount of work is required of us. The area is divided by two parallel lines: the security line, which the Army and the various security elements control, and the civilian line, which is in the hands of the Civilian Administration. There are very close channels of coordination between the two. In addition, we have comprehensive legal responsibility for punishment in the field, including the Jewish sector.

Naturally, dealing with the Jewish settlements directly involves people from the government in Israel and dealing with the Arab sector is, for the most part, in the hands of the Civilian Administration, through general staff officers. The general staff officers direct daily life and obtain professional backing for the activities from the government ministries.

We are investing as much effort as possible in maintaining dialogue with all circles of the population. I can say with pleasure that there is not a single element in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza that is now boycotting us. Up to a short time ago there were such elements. Today we have dialogue with all circles of the population. Coordination in the territories, which I head, is in charge of all these campaigns. The Civilian Administration is the only body whose budget has not been cut, this being in order to try to provide the population with the best services. We maintain close ties with international elements that deal with the territories. We encourage them, among other things, to open their hearts and obtain funds which are difficult for the State of Israel to raise. It is our intention to act as the sole channel for these elements. I see it as important for anybody who is interested in contributing to be able to do so, on condition that neither security nor the State of Israel is harmed by so doing.

The coordination of activities in the territories through the Civilian Administration maintains the population's normal life, maintains the political echelon's policy, acts as a channel for coordination with the population on matters of security, and helps the defense minister in anything involving activities in the territories.

[Ben-'Ami] Security elements say there is no guarantee against terrorism. Are they not saying this to provide themselves with a ready-made excuse should terrorist acts occur in the future?

[Goren] We are in the territories by force, not because anybody invited us to be there or because the inhabitants of the territories want us to remain. Neither are we there because anyone outside the area asked us to be there. We are there because we decided we need to be there and rule them, without any nonsense. Most of the Arab population of the territories do not want us to remain there. Some of that population is expressing its dissatisfaction with our presence there by force. I am very happy to say that this is a small section. On the other hand, we decided for ourselves that we would hold the territory in accordance with the law and not commit any actions against the law. I am referring to the laws of the State of Israel, international laws, and the laws of the military government. I do not think anyone can guarantee zero terrorism, just as it is impossible to guarantee that there will be no breakdowns in any large factory. Can anyone in Germany, Italy, Greece, and the United States guarantee zero terrorism under basic conditions that are much better than ours?

Anyone who speaks of a total elimination of terrorism is mistaken and I am putting this mildly. We could implement a series of actions aimed at cutting terrorism to a minimum, but even that is debatable. This terrorism stems, among other things, from a specific political situation. We have a problem with Arab organizations, particularly those fighting against us; with Arab countries that are fighting against us; and with their disputes among themselves. The only thing that unites them is the war against Israel. Therefore it is impossible to speak of a total elimination of terrorism, but only of minimizing, and that is our problem.

[Ben-'Ami] We get the feeling that an almost permanent scenario as been created, one which repeats itself in the territories. An Israeli is murdered in the center of an Arab town, a curfew is imposed, the murderer escapes, and 2 days later the curfew is lifted. Does this scenario indicate the security establishment's helplessness, or is this the terrorism minimum you referred to?

[Goren) There is no one solution to the war against terrorist acts as long as they and we are here together. This fight must be waged with maximum variety of tools. We can prevent a murder in Bet Shemesh or the Gilboa' by notifying the Israeli inhabitants that they are not to wander around those places. I am not saying we should do so. On the contrary, people continue to tour those places. As long as we conduct trade in markets and maintain an Israeli presence, we have to take security precautions in order to prevent actions of that sort. On the Saturday when the murder in Tulkarm occurred, there were 5,000 Jews moving around the streets in two's and three's. They are naturally exposed to acts of this type. We must prevent such acts, to whatever extent possible.

We must also recall that thousands of Jews are wandering around Qalqilyah and Ramallah, most of them making purchases because the prices are cheaper there. They get cars repaired and have their teeth fixed. We would like this activity to continue, because it constitutes a security component. The very fact that there are relations with the population, business is shared, and a massive number of Jews come there, indicates that the Arabs are interested in maintaining this situation. There is a small segment that is interested in torpedoing these relations. It is absolutely clear that both events that occurred that Saturday were aimed at sabotaging all this. I cannot guarantee that such actions can be completely prevented, but they can be cut down.

[Ben-'Ami] What is your attitude toward a general curfew in Arab towns?

[Goren] The curfew and the various types of detentions, including the roadblocks, present a problem for us, and I admit this. Altogether, we are trying to avoid detentions and collective punishments which will cause the public to suffer. This is because we want to preserve the principle that those civilians who do not take part in hostile terrorist activity will not be hurt. On the other hand, when we are faced with such cases, we have no alternative but to use several measures which are operative in purpose. This means that we cannot conduct investigations and carry out searches without effecting changes in the situation. There certainly are cases in which we act against those people who could prevent terrorist acts or, at least, give us information that would help us find the guilty parties. They do not always do this. In most cases, they are afraid to help us, not that they do not want to; they are afraid, and we act against them because, in our opinion, they bear responsibility. I certainly do think that the inhabitants of Janin and Tulkarm bear the responsibility for doing everything possible to prevent such acts, and, at this stage, they are suffering. On the other hand, when we no longer need the operative considerations, we lift the curfew.

[Ben-'Ami] Your comments makes it imperative to ask who is more successful in deterring the Arab inhabitants: the security forces who want to foil acts of terrorism, or hostile elements who warn them against any collaboration?

[Goren] We are stronger. If this were not the case, the number of cases of terrorism would be much greater. The potential of 1.3 million Arabs to stop us living normal lives is very great, but is not being realized. The inhabitants of the territories are given freedom of action in their choice of work and travel abroad, apart from those we consider to be involved in security problems.

Civilized countries in the world which do not have terrorism problems pose difficulties to residents who want to go abroad.

I admit that this large population is finding itself caught between these two forces: ours, and that of the hostile elements within it. I understand them, but I do not justify them in their lack of involvement. If the forces were equal, we would be in a very difficult situation.

[Ben-'Ami] Can you tell us of any leads in the investigation into the latest acts of murder in the Arab towns in the territories — acts in which the murderers have not been captured?

[Goren] The investigation is continuing, and extensive efforts are being made to discover the perpetrators. The inhabitants in Tulkarm and Janin have cooperated. That is all I can say.

[Ben-'Ami] It would appear that recently the defense establishment has not been fully coordinating the implementation of the deportations: The commander of the Central Command recommended that Khalil 'Ali Abu Ziyad be expelled; a military appeals committee rejected his recommendation, but in order to avoid a showdown in the High Court of Justice, an agreement was signed with Abu Ziyad allowing him to leave the country and not calling the deed an expulsion. Isn't the defense establishment afraid it will lose some expulsion cases in the High Court of Justice?

[Goren] Those who contend that this is the situation only show that they are not well versed in this establishment's methods of operation and do not appreciate the kind of problems it. What we have here is maximum consideration for the legal system, and I am proud of this.

I am very sorry that some people cannot comprehend the reason for this situation, and consequently fail to realize how strong we are in such cases for operating according to the law even under such conditions. Very often the state brings charges against someone, who ultimately is exonerated. So? Does this indicate weakness or lack of coordination or thought? On the contrary, the moment the committee determined its position, the situation was weighed, certain decisions were made, and we implemented the solution we thought most fitting. The commander of the Central Command could have taken three officers and told them what they should advise him, and then everything would have been very simple. I assure you that technically this is possible.

Incidentally, being part of this establishment makes things rather more difficult for me. It would have been very easy for me to take action in such a case without taking the legal system into account. Yet in spite of all these conditions, we are carefully making sure that the processes go according to the law. We should not be ashamed of this. Quite to the contrary, I think that considering this is a military government, it shows a high moral standard and strength.

[Ben-'Ami] What is your opinion of the agreement reached with Khalil 'Ali Abu Ziyad in lieu of the High Court of Justice's ruling?

[Goren] I do not regard it as a substitute for the Court's ruling. We want these people to live here peacefully. Those who do not face two alternatives: Either they go to jail, or they live outside these areas. In the particular case of terrorist Khalil 'Ali Abu Ziyad, there was fear of legal problems, so we decided that he should remain outside the area for a few years, undertake to leave the cycle of hostile activity, and after 3 years — if he asks — we will let him return to Israel under certain conditions. If he does not fulfill those conditions, he will not return.

[Ben-'Ami] Some people in the Justice Ministry have contended that in that particular case, the defense establishment suffered a defeat.

[Goren] I have not heard any criticism of that kind, although I read about it in the papers. What I do know is that our entire activity is being completely coordinated with all the relevant factors. The entire establishment is behind this business, and I will not argue with something someone said or wrote in a newspaper.

[Ben-'Ami] How do you evaluate the presence of the 600 terrorists who have been released and sent back to their homes in Judaea and Samaria from the point of view of security and morale? Is their presence not conducive to terrorism?

[Goren] The terrorists were released by virtue of an agreement the Government of Israel signed. I would not like to say whether it was good or bad, or whether it could have been averted, or whether we could have done with the release of only 300 terrorists. These things have nothing to do with our discussion. Agreements should be honored, and we have been doing this. We maintain contact with the released terrorists. Any one of them who takes part in hostile activity will be penalized. All of them are subject to careful supervision.

I know of one terrorist who did not honor this commitment: Ziyad Abu 'Ayn, who is currently in jail. He violated the agreement, and we made good on our warning, fair and square. I know of no other such case, but if there is one, we will take the same kind of action as we did against Ziyad Abu 'Ayn.

The released terrorists are very careful, realizing that our eyes are on them. On the other hand, one must admit that in actually residing in the area they are subject to adoration. No doubt in terms of morale they are a negative element, but so far I have not seen it have a direct impact on others. But all this is something we took into account while signing the agreement on their release. I do not know who operated in Tulkarm and Janin, but I do know that none of the released terrorists took part in any of the other cases we have uncovered — and we have cracked a lot.

[Ben-'Ami] How do you assess the impact the PLO commands in Jordan have on terrorism in the territories?

[Goren] The increase in hostile activity is not so much in the number of incidents as in the methods used and the daring. We can state with substantial certainty that Jordanian-PLO accord led to the return of headquarters and commanders to Amman, and provided free access to Amman, Yemen, and North Africa. This creates not only a physical affinity in terms of distance, but also greater accessibility in terms of forming contacts between Jordan and the inhabitants of the territories. Right now, a resident of the territories can currently get up in the morning, go to Amman, and come back the same day. The PLO offices are located in Amman now.

The Jordanians have evinced a reasonable degree of effort in combatting the PLO's attempts to introduce squads via the Jordan River or fire katyushas across it. They have been doing their best to prevent hostile ties between the territories and the

PLO offices in Jordan. Most of the hostile activity in the territories has been carried out with makeshift weapons or with weapons that are readily available in the area. All it takes for these actions to increase is to find someone in Jordan to provide the money, instructions, briefings, and have communications systems. Jordan's consent to the PLO to maintain its offices in Amman allows the inhabitants of the territories to develop a network of terrorism here.

[Ben-'Ami] Are we not confusing ourselves with doubletalk? On the one hand, you talked about the impact of PLO terrorism from Jordan, while on the other hand, Palestinian figures from the territories identified with the PLO leave for Jordan officially.

[Goren] I do not think we are confusing ourselves. The Cabinet made its decision, and I would not like to go into the political issue. We permitted Hanna Sanyurah and Fayiz Abu Rahmah to leave for Jordan. They do not take part in hostile activity, and because this is the situation, we let them go. We have no direct or indirect contacts with the PLO. If there are inhabitants of the territories whose links with the PLO "reek" of terrorism, we prevent their departure from the country. There have been such cases.

[Ben-'Ami] What is your opinion of the present-day policy of the inhabitants of the territories, both from the point of commercial life and from the point of view of terrorism from Jordan?

[Goren] The Jordan River bridges are a link with the Arab countries. We are doing our best to strengthen these links, and want to encourage them. We assume a certain security risk, which is why we likewise have a close and most scrupulous security check system at the bridges. I am not sure that there is any other place in the world in which a car's gas tank is transparent, in which there is no upholstery on the seats, or in which every place is accessible. All these measures are intended to preserve security, while at the same time allowing the large portion of the population that wants to live in peace to cross the bridges without any problems.

More than 4,000 visitors enter the country every day, and hundreds of trucks transport merchandise. I wish we could reach a similar situation along the border with Egypt, with which we have peace. There is a certain pressure along the bridges, primarily for security reasons, but we will not compromise our security measures. For a long time there has been no attempt to smuggle arms into Israel through Jordan. I have not heard of means of warfare arriving from Jordan. The weapons we capture in the territories were not smuggled from Jordan. Unfortunately, a large number of them were either stolen or purchased from the IDF. The attempts to introduce arms from Jordan have been foiled by the security forces.

[Ben-'Ami] Can you say anything about the degree of success scored by the security forces in locating and preempting attacks in the territories, as against the number of attacks that were successful?

[Goren] We cannot report all the cases in which planned terrorist attacks were aborted. I can only say that many more attacks have been prevented than perpetrated. Some terrorist rings that have not yet been uncovered are still roaming free in the area, and I hope they will be found, too. But if I compare the number of incidents that were not solved vis-a-vis the number of cases that have been cracked, or the attacks we managed to foil even before they happened — I am not satisfied. As long as there is even one unsolved case, we have reason to be worried. However, all in all, a large number of attacks were sabotaged. This can be judged from the large number of detentions in the territories of people who were trying to organize.

[Ben-'Ami] Do the expulsion orders mark a conceptual change in combatting terrorism?

[Goren] There is no change in concept. Our problem is to find additional methods to fight against terrorism. We refrained from exercising the deportation penalty for a long time. Now all the various components of the security forces agree that it is a good means, and we decided to use it as follows: After receiving the expulsion order, a person may appeal to a consulting military committee, and its recommendation may be appealed prior to submitting an appeal to the High Court of Justice. The committee submits its recommendation to the commander of the Central Command, who has the authority to accept or reject it. Within 48 hours after he makes his decision, the recipients of the expulsion orders may appeal to the High Court of Justice, which is sovereign in deciding their case.

[Ben-'Ami] There has been some talk recently about capital punishment. How do you react to it?

[Goren] First of all, the law allows for executions, and we can demand and implement it. I believe that the fact that we have neither demanded it nor implemented it was right. Capital punishment will not serve our purposes, and may even cause some damage. It might endanger the lives of our soldiers and civilians who will be caught and put to trial before their "courts" which will then execute them. Their regard for human life is different from ours, and such things do not cause them to bat an eyelash. We have already seen that their moral restraints do not work in such cases. They could capture our men in Europe and sentence them to death.

[Ben-'Ami] But they have been doing this even without a "trial."

[Goren] We know of no case in which they tried some and handed down a sentence. It is true that they captured hostages and at least some of them were not hurt. There is also a problem of public opinion, although it is not topmost on my priority list. Since they do not value human life as we do, I believe that if they could point to a case in which we sentenced their people to death, they would make headlines, and would be allowed to carry out "retalitation" — in which case we would play into their hands. Still, I would not give up. I would maintain the status quo and reserve the option should we decide to exercise this method.

[Ben-'Ami] From a strictly security point of view, how do you evaluate our control of the territories?

[Goren] At the moment it would be a mistake of the first order to leave the territories, not only from the security aspect. After nearly 19 years of living under conditions of relatively great freedom for the population, one would have hoped to control the territories with greater ease — as is the case where other military governments are concerned. We control the area with relatively small forces. The inhabitants enjoy freedom of movement, there is an enormous amount of activity by the Jewish settlers, business thrives. The situation is not such in which security requirements preclude carrying on a normal life. I do not think that we are facing a drastic change in the security situation. The precise picture of what is happening in the terrorities is that there is no green line, there are no boundaries between Judaea and Samaria on the one hand and Israel on the other, and there is complete and free mobility.

[Ben-'Ami] You took pride earlier in noting the fact that no element in the territories boycotts the Civilian Administration. Is there really any kind of local leadership in the territories to speak of, and with which it is possible to carry on a dialogue?

[Goren] Your statement is imprecise. Some local leaders have disqualified themselves from serving as leaders. The moment they contend that without the PLO they are not ready to talk to us, they disqualify themselves. There are certainly personalities with whom we maintain a dialogue. Simultaneously, we have been implementing the policy of improving the standard of living — a phrase which I do not hesitate to use. It is very important to maintain a good and positive attitude toward the population. To my delight, there are only a few cases in which a hostile, harsh, or humiliating attitude is demonstrated by the military toward the population, and these cases are handled severely. We want to let the public at large conduct its life peacefully. We encourage economic projects, provided they do not harm the security situation. We have not forsaken the idea of setting up a bank in the territories, although we have no intention of forcing the inhabitants to do that. However, the Jordanians do not agree.

The security risk in establishing a bank in the territories is minimal. The funds the PLO would transfer to such a bank would be no different from the current situation in which it [not further specified] gets support in the territories. I regard economic freedom as another factor contributing to security in the territories. In doing that, we will not only be caring for the Arab population, but first and foremost for ourselves. When the inhabitants of the territories are employed, they do not deal with other matters. One must remember that the territories constitute a market for hundreds of millions of dollars per annum. If, God forbid, hundreds of thousands of employees were to lose their jobs, we would have a security problem because the situation would be conducive for hostile elements to use these people, who would have nothing more to lose. We must prevent this feeling.

Cabinet Session on Terrorism, West Bank Situation

TA081130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1111 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] The Cabinet session ended a few minutes ago. Today the Cabinet heard a report on what is happening in the territories and, obviously, also held a discussion on this. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is in the broadcast van at the Office of the Prime Minister.

[Schiffer] Well, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin briefed the ministers on the steps taken by the security establishment at the end of last week to increase security in the territories. He told the ministers about the increase in presence of elite IDF units in the territories and the unambiguous orders that have been given to the soldiers regarding the situation that has been created in the territories.

Minister Rabin emphasized that only the Army will be responsible for keeping law and order in the territories and, as expected, he expressed his objections to the establishment of civil guards or any private vigilante groups being organized in the territories by the settlers. Minister Rabin stressed to the Cabinet members that it would be better for the settlers to let the security establishment deal with terrorism and its perpetrators and not for the settlers to deal with it themselves. As for the measures, Minister Rabin stressed that this was a question of taking measures that have not been in use for a long time now and the Cabinet heard details about this. Several ministers wanted to hold a discussion on this in the Cabinet plenum, but the prime minister stopped the discussion from being held, saying that this issue would be transferred to a debate in the Inner Cabinet this very week.

During the Cabinet session, Minister Gad Ya'aqobi asked to hold a discussion on the state of Israel's relations with the United States regarding the latest initiatives on the meetings with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Minister Ya'aqobi stated that it was inconceivable that the Cabinet members should hear about these issues as a result of leaks from Inner Cabinet discussions. He demanded that this discussion be held, even before Prime Minister Shim'on Peres leaves for the United States. The prime minister agreed that this discussion was indeed essential and the discussion will be held before the prime minister's departure for the United States.

Minister Ari'el Sharon, as is his custom each week, asked to discuss several issues. Among other things, he requested the Cabinet discuss the U.S. intention to supply weapons to Saudi Arabia and Jordan. This issue, too, in accordance with the decision by the prime minister, was transferred for discussion to the Inner Cabinet.

As for the second television channel, this issue arose today at the Cabinet session, but, at the request of Deputy Prime Minister David Levi, who asked for the possibility to study this issue further, this issue was postponed to next week.

Cabinet Communique

TA091055 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English Sep 85 TA

["Text" of Israeli Cabinet communique issued following the Cabinet meeting on 8 September]

[Text] A) The Cabinet heard today a review by the defense minister on the deployment of security forces in light of the recent events in the administered territories. The Cabinet sat as a Ministerial Defense Committee.

B) The Cabinet will submit to the Knesset tomorrow a bill concerning emergency economic regulations.

In a discussion preceding tomorrow's Knesset session, the prime minister noted that the expected cut in this year's budget will reach around $1.2 billion; the national debt will not increase this year; growth will reach around 3 percent; an increase in exports and decrease in imports are discernable, and there is no decline in foreign currency reserves.

The prime minister cited an approximately $300 million rise in taxes raised, and the fact that monetary injections during the past five months have been marginal.

C) The economy and planning minister reported on next week's meeting in Israel with Jewish businessmen and economists from the West in the framework of the "Independence" Project. The minister reported that 53 people would be arriving and would meet with around 60 Israeli businessmen in the framework of various committees on topics such as tourism, sale of government companies, and capital investments.

D) The minister of communications presented a proposal to establish an independent television and radio authority. The discussion on this issue will take place next week.

IDF, Security Forces Reinforce Troops in West Bank

TA070615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The IDF and the other security forces have reinforced their troops in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip in the past 24 hours in the wake of the increased number of terrorist attacks in those areas. This was reported by our correspondent Arye Gus. The forces will carry out more patrols, inspect vehicles and people, and increase the guard in densely populated areas and around various facilities.

'Massive Military Presence' Reported in West Bank

TA081020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Since the end of the week a massive presence of military and security personnel has been felt in the towns of Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that squads of soldiers are wandering around the towns' streets, carrying out lightning searches of passers-by. Roadblocks are also being erected from time to time to examine vehicles.

A senior security source has told our correspondent that the aim is to create a situation of uncertainty among those who perpetrate attacks by force. The aim, the senior source said, is to create a situation in which the perpetrators of attacks will fear that they will be captured by chance on their way to commit an attack and that they should know they will not succeed in escaping easily without being captured.

Rabin Orders Increased Security in Territories

TA081135 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has emphasized that the IDF will act vigorously to cut down the chances of attacks in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. Minister Rabin has issued an order that IDF activity be increased and that a greater presence be maintained in the area, together with preventive action. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that Minister Rabin, talking to IDF commanders, stressed that incidents involving arson, grenades, Molotov cocktails, or even stones must not go unanswered, and that the attackers should be chased and captured if possible.

Minister Rabin also emphasized that the arms which the Jewish settlers have in their possession are intended for defending the settlements and for ensuring traffic, and that those carrying arms are subject to security instructions. The defense minister told the IDF commanders that they are responsible for security, and he instructed them not to permit anyone to take the law into their own hands. Rabin pointed out that the IDF will firmly prevent armed patrols in Arab towns by people other than security forces.

IDF Blocks Gaza Strip Roads; Armed Settlers Moved

TA061415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] IDF forces have closed the Gaza Strip to Israeli vehicles. Roadblocks were set up. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that it was decided to prevent the entrance of Israeli citizens into the Gaza Strip after Jewish settlers in the strip began to conduct armed patrols on the roads. The IDF forces forced the armed settlers to leave the outskirts of Gaza, and now they are patrolling the road between the Erez roadblock and the town of Bayt Hanun, while carrying weapons and hoisting the Israeli flag.

IDF Allows Travel, No Demonstrating in Curfew Area

TA062009 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Israeli civilians may travel in the territories even in areas under curfew, but they are not permitted to demonstrate in those areas. This was explained by the IDF spokesman.

MK's Prevented From Traveling Through Ramallah

TA061745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The IDF has prevented three Knesset Members [MK's] from traveling through Ramallah, informing them that the city is closed to all Israeli civilians, including settlers from the territories. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that MK's Mordekhay Bar-On, Yose Sarid, and Ran Kohen from the Citizens Rights Movement traveled this afternoon through Ramallah together with a group of other movement members, bearing placards reading: Yes to Peace, An End to the Settlers'

Militias. An IDF officer presented them with an injunction saying that the city is off limits to all Israeli civilians.

Chief of Staff Levi Tours Gaza, West Bank Towns

TA071346 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] This morning the chief of staff visited Gaza at the site where driver Moshe Fitusi was attacked and inspected the security arrangements in the town and its environs. He praised the security forces for rapidly apprehending the terrorists who attacked the driver.

The chief of staff also toured Ramallah and Nabulus, and reviewed the deployment of the security forces. He was accompanied by the commander of the Central Command and senior administration officers. This was reported by Voice of Israel correspondent in Arabic Ibrahim Dadash.

Security Forces 'Firm'

TA071423 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The chief of staff has said that the security forces operating in the territories are exercising a firm and yet humane attitude, making sure that the normal flow of life can continue. Lieutenant General Moshe Levi also emphasized that the IDF will continue to prevent any gathering or demonstration in the territories, and if necessary, will disperse them firmly at once. This afternoon, the chief of staff toured Ramallah and Nabulus, and examined the readiness of the many troops who have recently been stationed in the area.

Earlier, the chief of staff toured Gaza and visited the site where driver Moshe Fitusi was attacked. He praised the security forces for quickly capturing the terrorists who assaulted the driver.

IDF Head Tours Gaza; Terrorist Housing Destroyed

TA071835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The commander of the southern command, Major General Moshe Bar-Kochba, has said that the IDF is maintaining security in the Gaza Strip very carefully, and asked the settlers to exercise moderation and refrain from exacerbating tension with the local population. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that Maj General Bar-Kochba toured the settlement of Ele Sinay today. Avi Farahan, a member of the settlers council, told him that the IDF presence can be felt more strongly since yesterday, and this greatly encourages the settlers. At the same time, the settlers' representatives announced that they would ask the police affairs and defense ministers to set up in the Gaza district a civil guard base, like those everywhere else in Israel.

Groups of settlers today patrolled Gaza and two refugee camps in the region, but later left the area.

It was reported this evening that yesterday the IDF demolished only parts of the home of one of the terrorists who stabbed driver Moshe Fitusi. Only one room in the house was torn down, considering the economic and health situation of the family. The home of the second terrorist was destroyed completely.

Moshe Fitusi told our correspondent Efrat Ben-Horin today that his assailants first broke into his fuel truck and demanded that he give them a ride to Ashqelon. Then they attacked him and stabbed him as the gas station owner and another man were watching. He managed to scramble, but the two pursued him several hundred meters and stabbed him over and over again. No one tried to stop them. Fitusi noted that the taxi drivers in Falastin Square refused to take him to the hospital, and only a private car driver took him to the Gaza Gospital, where he was treated well.

Security Forces Catch 2 Assailants in Gaza

TA061508 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] This morning the security forces caught the two terrorists who stabbed the Israeli truck driver in Gaza yesterday. The two were apprehended after a chase.

Curfew Lifted From Gaza's Falastin Square

TA090709 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The curfew imposed on the Falastin Square in Gaza has been lifted. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that commercial life in the square has returned to normal and that taxi and bus stations are operating as usual. Some 50 shops in the Falastin Square and in the center of Gaza have remained closed by order of the security forces.

Gaza Notables Allowed To Leave for Jordan

TA090821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The Civilian Administration in Gaza has allowed four members of the board of trustees of the local university to leave for Jordan to collect donations. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that their departure had been delayed as a result of the attack on Moshe Fitusi, an Israeli fuel tanker driver, in the heart of Gaza.

West Bank Settlers Launch 'War of Attrition'

TA090648 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Jewish settlers in Judaea and Samaria last night began what they are calling a war of attrition against the authorities to press their demands for more settlements and tougher security actions. Police arrested four people in Hebron after settlers there moved into a house linking the Jewish quarter with the Arab casbah. More from reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

[Begin recording] [Ben-'Ami] The settlers say the government is handling security and settlement in the wrong way — restricting settlement in Hebron and elsewhere in the territories, instead of encouraging it, and not taking the sort of drastic measures, such as mass deportations of terrorists, which they believe are necessary to stamp out terrorism and to stop the increasing number of brazen attacks against Israelis. Stepping up the Army's presence in the territories is not the way, they say. Representatives of the settlements council met in Hebron last night to discuss ways to continue pressing their demands. The council's secretary general, 'Otni'el Schneller, says the real issue behind the struggle is for a strong, permanent Jewish presence in the land of Israel.

[Schneller] We have no other option. We must push all the time with activities because we would like to show everybody that the problem here in Judaea and Samaria is about Zionism. That means, all the places that we will be there, it will be ours, so all the time activities, a lot of activities, will continue.

[Ben-'Ami] Those activities will include settlers groups appearing on the streets of major towns in the territories, not to seek a clash with the Army or opt for civilian security patrols, said Schneller, but to show the population that Jews will not be driven out of the area. The intimidation campaign against terrorists in the area who were released as part of the prisoner exchange deal can also be expected to continue, and there is also the possibility of unauthorized settlement attempts and the takeover of empty Jewish property in Nabulus, Hebron, and elsewhere, like one attempt made last night in Hebron, shortly after midnight.

[Unidentified settler] We see over here the entrance into the house. This is an additional entrance, a passageway through this house into the casbah area of Hebron. As you know, several days ago we opened up an entrance on the other side and the minister of defense put several soldiers to watch, and we are sure that over here he will also put several soldiers to watch day and night, and we will see where the situation will lead us, how many more soldiers will be put here in Hebron to watch on the Hebron ghetto.

[Ben-'Ami] The move into the house was quickly ended by border police who cleared the settlers away and arrested four people, among them a press photographer. But the settlers say they intend to keep up this war of attrition against the authorities at any price, until they force the government and the man in charge of activities in the territories, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, to accept their demands. [End recording]

House of Released Terrorist Set on Fire

TA080635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] During the night, in the village of Dura in the Hebron district, the home of one of the terrorists released as part of the deal with Jibril was set on fire. Nobody was hurt, but the house was severely damaged. The security forces began investigating and collecting evidence.

Also last night in the Balatah refugee camp an attempt was made at damaging a house belonging to another one of the released terrorists. Unknown persons threw stones at the house and broke its windows.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that during the night several dozen Jewish youths tried to settle in Khirbat al-Rumaythah. IDF soldiers foiled them and, after discussions, the settlers prayed near the spot.

In the Gaza district, the committee of Jewish residents announced it would continue patrolling, but they will move around in small groups. The committee has sent a cable to the ministers of police affairs and defense asking to establish a branch of the Civil Guard in Gaza.

Bar-Lev Visits Hebron; Curfew Continues

TA091224 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The curfew imposed on the Hebron casbah and market is still in force. The police affairs minister visited the place this morning and was briefed on the curfew procedures and activities of the security forces. In the course of the tour, Minister Bar-Lev also met with representatives of the leaders of the Jewish settlements and beseeched them to stop their activity.

Arab Youths Shot by Idf Soldiers in Hebron

TA091619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Four Arab youths were wounded in Hebron this afternoon by shots fired by IDF soldiers. The youths had not obeyed the soldiers' call to stop at a roadblock, and had fled the spot. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the soldiers fired warning shots in the air and, when the four failed to stop, they fired at them. Three of the wounded were treated by the soldiers, and they are being transferred to the hospital. The fourth wounded youth was hospitalized in Hebron.

Curfew Imposed on Ramallah After Incidents

TA091445 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] A curfew has been imposed on part of the town of Ramallah, after bus passengers reported that a Molotov cocktail was thrown at them. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that, from an investigation by the security forces, it turned out that a stone, not a Molotov cocktail, had been thrown.

Change in West Bank Settlement Policy Noted

TA081100 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1044 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] The security services have decided to change policy and restrict the unification of families of residents of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza with their relatives abroad. This emerges from an answer that the Office of the Attorney General gave the High Court today. The answer says that there will only be a positive response to rquests to unify families in unusual cases and when the Civilian Administration also has an interest in this for its own considerations. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that the Office of the Attorney General gave the High Court of Justice data about such requests that were submitted over the past year and it emerges that only 10 percent of them were approved.

Mercenary Terrorist Detained in Tel Aviv

TA061850 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1810 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] A youth who offered to carry out terrorist activities in Israel for a terrorist organization for money has been detained in Tel Aviv. His name is David Avitan, aged 29, from Yafo. The police claim that on Thursday he attempted to sell an Uzi submachinegun to a police undercover agent. According to the police, Avitan thought that the undercover agent was a top representative from a terrorist organization. The police believe that Avitan's girlfriend, as well as a 30-year-old shopowner from Yafo, and another minor whose name was not disclosed, are all involved in the affair. The Tel Aviv Court instructed that all four be arrested.

Journalist Charged With Illegal Jordan Departure

TA061845 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1810 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Charges were filed today at the Jerusalem Magistrates Court against journalist Amnon Kapeliuk for entering Jordan without permission from any authoritative Israeli body. The attorney general decided to press charges against him after repeated warnings to Kapeliuk not to enter Jordan as part of his journalistic work.

Law Banning Meetings With PLO Heads Passes Reading

TA091127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The Knesset has passed the first reading of the draft law banning meetings with PLO officials. Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that the law was passed by a large majority of coalition members from the Likud and the Alignment, with only Alignment Knesset Member [MK] 'Abd al-Wahab Darawshah and left-wing opposition members voting against. Earlier, theAlignment faction executive forbade those opposing the draft law — except for Darawshah — to vote against it.

The two representatives of the Progressive List for Peace, MK's Mi'ari and Peled, did not participate in the vote, because they left for Geneva to meet with Shafiq al-Hut, one of the PLO leaders. The meeting was organized by the United Nations. The Knesset House Committee will decide whether the draft law will be transferred to the Constitution, Law, and Justice Committee for discussion, as was demanded by the Likud, or to the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, as was demanded by the Alignment.

Moda'i on Minority Government With Kahane

TA081105 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Sep 85 p 2

["Exclusive" report from Washington by correspondent Amir Oren]

[Text] In a parliamentary situation in which Meir Kahane would hold the balance of the scales, Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i would prefer a minority government headed by the Likud, with Kahane's support, to being in the opposition. This is what Moda'i said the day before yesterday to Israeli correspondents in Washington.

Moda'i said he would opt for this possibility "for lack of choice, because there must be a government in the country."

Hinting that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir had given his post factum agreement to remarks by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres that Hanna Sanyurah and Fayiz Abu Rahmah were acceptable to Israel as Palestinian members of a joint delegation with Jordan, Moda'i said that the Inner Cabinet had authorized Peres and Shamir to deal with the question of participants in the delegation, but there would not be a majority favoring a change in Israel's position.

"I do not see the government breaking up just because someone went to meet with somebody," he said in reply to a question about the future of the government if U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy meets with the delegation, "unless it turns out that there was prior agreement (by Peres) or if there is an announcement of Israeli support."

Moda'i retreated from previous statements about the Alignment's intention of not keeping the rotation agreement, saying that "if there are no genuine reasons to disband the government" the agreement would be implemented.

Moda'i also evaluated that the Herut decision to incorporate the Liberals into its ranks would depend on an estimation of theLikud's chances in the next Knesset elections. "If the evaluation is that they are going into opposition, they will prefer to introduce their members into the Knesset (and not the Liberals)," Moda'i said, hinting that it would only be in such a situation that it would be reasonable to expect the Liberals to run for the Knesset on a separate list.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Hears Report on Nonaligned Meeting

LD092043 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid has received Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, the minister of foreign affairs, who reported to him on the ministerial nonaligned conference. Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, as it known, led the Algerian delegation to the conference, which has just ended in Luanda. The head of state has also received a message from President [title as heard] Samuel K. Doe of Liberia, which was conveyed to him by the Liberian minister of planning and economic affairs.

Liberian Economics Minister Arrives for Visit

AB092135 Paris AFP in French 0944 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Algiers, 9 Sep (AFP) — On Sunday night, Mr Emmanuel Gardiner, Liberian minister for development and economic affairs, arrived in Algeria bearing a message from Liberian President Samuel K. Doe to the Algerian head of state, Mr Chadli Bendjedid. The Liberian minister, who is accompanied by a delegation comprised notably of officials of commercial and industrial corporations, indicated that during his visit he will examine with Algerian officials "the ways and means which will allow a harmonious development of economic and commercial ties" between the two countries.

Reportage on Visit of Hungarian Deputy Premier

Holds Industrial Cooperation Talks

LD090857 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Algiers. 9 Sep (APS) — Salim Saadi, member of the FLN Central Committee and minister of heavy industry, yesterday received at his office Jozsef Marjai, the deputy premier of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. The talks, which were attended by the ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic, focused on the existing relations in the field of industry between the two countries and on the current discussions and contacts aimed at exploring the possibilities of industrial cooperation in all fields. The consolidation of these relations were also comprehensively discussed, and emphasized the necessity of holding numerous contacts and exchanging information and expertise that might lead to some sort of consolidation of beneficial industrial cooperation for both sides.

LIBYA

'Official Source' Denies Tunisian Claims of Sabotage

LD090916 Tripoli JANA in English 0804 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 24, September 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali, secretary of state for national security in Tunisia, said yesterday that Tunisian security forces arrested Libyan elements when they were planning to carry out acts of sabotage against economic and tourist institutions.

An official source at the General People's Committee for Justice refuted these allegations and said "They are totally untrue and mere lies and fabrications. Had it not been for the aim of the Tunisian regime to defame Jamahiriyah and make it an imaginary enemy in the existing conflict between the Tunisian Government and the General Union of Workers' these allegations would not have seserved any reply."

The source said Zine el-Abidine told a story his security forces were unable to coordinate its chapters. [Sentence as received] He borrowed from an old Egyptian scenario by the Egyptian security organs, thanks to which these hollow stories are being made up. The source made clear the following facts:

First: Zine el-Abidine claimed that the suitcase was delivered by 'Ali al-Asfar on 23d August while the Tunisian authorities expelled this employee on 22d August 1985 after being put under house arrest for 36 hours.

Second: Undoubtedly, the security organs of the Egyptian regime should know that it is impossible for anyone to learn explosive methods in matter of minutes contrary to the imagination of Zine el-Abidine. Hosni al-Wahshi whose name was mentioned did not visit Tunisia at all nor did he meet with any citizen. He was elevated by the masses as secretary of the General People's Committee of Azzawia municipality and he has no other status than this. Once again we ask how many right-hand men has Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi got as Hosni al-Wahsi is claimed to be the right-hand man of the leader of the revolution.

Third: The Tunisian political and security authorities should have coordinated amongst themselves before fabricating these lies so as they would not be uncovered. Perhaps the Tunisian Foreign Ministry realises now that 'Ali al-Asfar was granted a visa in Tunisia to visit Morocco and he was in Dar al-Beidha on 15/8/1985.

The official source at the Secretariat of the General People's Committee for Justice concluded its clarification by saying "As the Tunisian Government claims that the explosives aimed at fuel stations, is it not possible to do that with a match strike. [Sentence as received] We can say once again that the false story told by Zine el-Abidine was ridiculed by many journalists who were at the press conference including those of the Tunisian regime.

The Tunisian security official stood bewildered when he was asked a question by Mohamed Mahfuz, from the Tunisian *LA PRESS* newspaper, on methods used to uncover the Libyan elements. He confined himself to saying that the security organs were on alert during that period. We would not be surprised if that journalist has not already paid the price for asking that question.

What is taking place at present in Tunisia and expressed by the Tunisian mass media is no more than an attempt to mislead the Tunisian citizen who ignited the bread revolution and portray Jamahiriyah as his principal enemy and that he is being subjected to aggression so as he would give in to poverty and unemployment enabling the Tunisian General Union of Workers. [Sentence as received]

Some Tunisian officials resorted recently, within the framework of the crisis they fabricated, to the same methods of propaganda which Jamahiriyah got used to. These methods are reminiscent of the disease which befell defunct Al-Sadat and the propaganda he used to wage on Jamahiriyah and its people. Also, these methods manifested the same cheap aspects which accompanied the downfall of stooge Numayri in Sudan who used to fabricate fictitious stories against the Libyan Arab people so much so the Arab masses are no longer interested in hearing them.

Needless to remind the world of the collaboration and collusion of the leaders of the Tunisian security organs in providing facilities and training for elements hostile to the Libyan Arab people. [Sentence as received] This is a further demonstration of their hatred to the progress and prosperity being realised by the Libyan Arab people not for its benefit alone but for all Tunisians who will not be fooled by the lies of the government.

Abu Musa Meets With Information Committee Secretary

LD091957 Tripoli JANA in English 1740 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 24, Sept. 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — This morning, the secretary of the General Peoples' Committee for Information and Culture met with Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] the secretary-general of the new revolutionary command of Fatah movement.

Abu Musa praised the efforts the leader exerts to build a national revolutionary generation and the stances of the great Al-Fateh revolution towards the Palestinian revolution. He expressed his admiration to the Jamahiriyah media and said: "The media in Jamahiriyah had an active role in exposing the conspiracies against the Palestinian cause".

Abu Musa explained that the reactionary media campaign against Jamahiriyah aims at dragging the committed media of Jamahiriyah to side battles. He confirmed that these campaigns will fail in the end and they will be silenced from within.

Palestinians Meet Secretariat Members

LD101041 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Sep (JANA) — A meeting was held last night at the Tripoli headquarters of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress. Taking part in the meeting were the members of the council of delegates to the Secretariat and Brother Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], secretary of the Palestinian national liberation movement, Fatah, and Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, official in charge of foreign relations in the Palestinian National Salvation Front.

During the meeting they discussed the prevailing situation in the Palestinian and Arab arenas and the vicious aggression against the camps in Lebanon by the Amal movement gangs, and the role played by the Palestinian National Salvation Front in confronting the Husayn-'Arafat surrender conspiracy.

ROK Delegation Meets With Congress Secretariat

LD091953 Tripoli JANA in English 1744 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 24, Sept. 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The members of the General People's Congress' Secretariat met at noon today with the delegation members of the South Korean parliament who are currently on a visit to Jamahiriyah. The Korean delegation was fully briefed on the unique democratic experience implimented in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

On the other hand, the member of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau met the South Korean parliamentary delegation where views were exchanged on matters of mutual interest. Also discussed were the methods of consolidating and strengthening of the existing cooperation relations between the two countries in many fields.

Anniversary of Libyan-Syrian Union Marked

LD091529 Tripoli JANA in English 1413 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 24, Sept. 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Tomorrow Tuesday September 10, marks the fifth anniversary of the union between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Syrian Arab Republic.

It was on that very day in 1980, the Arab region witnessed the declaration of a powerful revolutionary Arab union between Libya and Syria in response to a call by the leader of the revolution on his speech marking the eleventh anniversary of the Great Al Fateh First September revolution, aimed at healing the Arab rifts caused by divisions and deterioration.

The declaration of unity between the two sisterly countries was in line with the aspirations of Arab masses from the ocean to the Gulf for the establishment of pan-Arab unity the most effective means of liberating occupied lands and fulfilling Arab destiny. Any achievements realised thus far by any Arab country in the midst of separation remains lacking in the absence of the wider dimension of Arab unity while at the same time danger facing any part of the Arab homeland threatens the whole Arab nation. [Sentence as received]

In the light of these dangers and aspirations it was in accordance with the decision of the basic people's congresses in Jamahiriyah taken during its extraordinary session in the period between September 2-9 1980 and the decision of the National Regional Command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party during the same period that the union between Syria and Libya was declared with power in the hands of the people.

MAURITANIA

President Taya Receives Algerian Special Envoy

AB091005 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Colonel Maaouyia Sid Ahmed Ould Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state, received yesterday morning in audience his excellency Mr Boualem Bessaiah, the Algerian minister of posts and telecommunications and special envoy of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. Present at the audience were Lieutenant Colonel Anne Amadou Babaly, CMSN member and minister of finance and commerce; the minister of culture, information and telecommunications; the Algerian ambassador to Mauritania; and our ambassador to Algeria.

At the end of the audience, the Algerian minister stated that the talks with the head of state were centered on problems of interest to our two countries in the context of the current economic situation and on current African issues and the colonization of southern Africa since, the Algerian minister added, the Luanda conference is striving to draw some conclusions on these problems. He finally added that the two heads of state will continue to hold consultations on problems of interest to our two countries.

You may recall that the Algerian minister of posts and telecommunications arrived in Nouakchott yesterday morning and was welcomed by an important delegation led by our finance and commerce minister who was acting for the minister of culture, information and telecommunications.

Libyan-Expelled Nationals Refused Entry to Spain

AB091738 Paris AFP in English 1700 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Madrid, Sept 9 (AFP) — Spanish authorities today put 62 Mauritanian nationals who had been expelled by Libya but refused entry into their own country back on a plane for Tripoli, informed sources here said.

The 62 refugees said they were among a group of 116 Mauritanians expelled by Libya on Thursday. Two men from Guinea were also among those expelled and they have likewise been sent back to Libya, the sources said.

On their arrival in the Mauritanian capital, Nouakchott, authorities confiscated the refugees' passports and put them on a plane back to Madrid, where they had made a stopover on their way home from Libya, one of the men said. The other expelled immigrants, who included seven women and two children, were allowed to remain in Mauritania, they said. No explanation was given by the Mauritanian authorities for refusing entry to the remaining men.

One of the refugees said today at Madrid's airport that they were afraid to return to Libya, which during the past five weeks has expelled tens of thousands of foreign workers, mostly Tunisians.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Briefed on Libyan Visit

JN091829 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 9 (SUNA) — The government of Libya said it would exercise more pressure on the SPLA to reduce its increasing military operations. Culture and Information Minister Muhammad Bashir Hamid, who called on General Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, said in a press statement here today that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has reaffirmed that his country has stopped supporting Colonel John Garang, leader of the SPLA, and that Libya has expressed concern over the SPLA's increasing military operations.

The minister said he has talked with Libyan officials on cultural issues beside the rules and measures governing the move of Sudanese expatriates to Libya.

He said a joint Sudanese-Libyan culture and folklore week will be organized in the current month of September in Libya.

The minister previously briefed Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah on the outcome of his recent visit to Libya.

Official Meets With U.S. Charge d'Affaires

JN091053 Khartoum SUNA in English 0912 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, Zul Haj. 24, Sept. 9, (SUNA) — TMC member and Chairman of the High Executive Council for the southern region Major-Gen. James Loro discussed yesterday with the American charge d'affaires here the spheres of economic development in the Southern regions as well as the possibility of repairing roads to ensure the inflow of food supplies via Uganda-Kenya route.

The American diplomat has stated after the meeting that some 390 metric tons of wheat will arrive in the country within the next few days in addition to another 360 metric tons, which are expected to be delivered during the upcoming weeks. He also indicated that one thousand tons of sorghum has already been distributed to the needy in the Upper Nile Region.

He further cited that all the said quantities of food supplies represent the American Administration's contribution to the relief of famine victims in the southern region, particularly in Kapoeta, Torit and Rumbek and other affected areas in Upper Nile.

Regional Minister for Finance and Economic Planning Hilary Paulo Logali attended the meeting.

Daf'allah Discusses Prospect of Talks With Garang

JN091505 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Sep (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah has expressed cautious optimism about media reports on the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement's [SPLM] agreement to hold dialogue and negotiations. During his meeting with media officials and columnists, he said that any announcement of the acceptance of the principle of dialogue is a positive step [words indistinct]. He also said: We have taken all the necessary measures to receive SPLM leader John Garang's message and to ensure that his envoy returns safely.

The prime minister stressed that the framework which can solve Sudan's problems, including the problem of the south, is the unity of Sudan's people, will, and vision — a unity that will work as a safety valve in all cases. He added: We are dealing with this problem as a national issue within the framework of our beliefs as mentioned in the Council Ministers' statement on the problem of the south [words indistinct] without belittling the internal effects that we consider to be the cornerstone of the problem. The prime minister also said: Our positions are based on many beliefs as a state and a people and on the fact that Dr Garang's positions are also based on many motivations, calling for the need to analyze these motivations with insight and elightenment so that we can predict future events.

'Source' on Dialogue With SPLM

JN091517 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Nairobi, 9 Sep (SUNA) — Ranking politicans from southern Sudan are currently doing their best to convene a meeting that would include all factions and political parties in southern Sudan, including the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] under John Garang, to reach agreement on a unified stand on the southern issue, on how to deal with it, and on how to administer the country in the future.

An authoritative source told this to SUNA correspondent here today, adding that the SPLM's inclination to hold a dialogue has become clear. The source said: While the SPLM is inclined to hold a dialogue with the Council of Ministers, the National Alliance of Trade Unions, political parties, and the People's Armed Forces representatives, the SPLM's request for [safe-conduct] guarantees from the Transitional Military Council [TMC] for its envoy who will deliver a message to the TMC chairman can be interpreted as a recognition of the TMC.

The source said that the adoption of the provisional constitution of the transitional period has established a legitimate framework for negotiations and dialogue, adding that the SPLM's demand that Garang's letter be directly delivered to the Council of Ministers through the Al-Nasir garrison, in the Upper Nile region, might be interpreted as an indication that the SPLM wants to negotiate directly and without mediators.

Journalists Praise SPLA-SPLM Stand

JN090953 Khartoum SUNA in English 0914 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, Zul Haja. 24, Sept. 9, SUNA — The Sudanese Journalists Union yesterday held its ordinary meeting and discussed various professional issues. The meeting heard a report by the committee assigned to boost the Union's treasury and also decided intensification of its meetings, during this period, to prepare for the meetings of the Arab Journalists Union General Secretariat to be convened here late next October.

The Union issued a statement hailing the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA's] and its political wing Sudanese People's Liberation Movement's [SPLM] acceptance of dialogue and negotiations to reach a solution for the southern Sudan question.

"The Sudanese Journalists Union expressed its pleasure and optimism over the SPLA and SPLM acceptance of dialogue and negotiation with the political forces in order to stop fighting and to find a radical solution for the south problem and other under-developed regions," said the statement.

The Union has also commended the Council of Ministers' political declaration on the south question hoping that it could constitute a strong basis for peaceful dialogue.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba, Essebsi Discuss Ties with U.S., Others

LD091109 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba this morning received Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid Essebsi, in the presence of Mohamed Mzali and Habib Bourguiba Jr. They reviewed the current international situation, particularly Tunisia's relations with the U.S., Kuwait, Iraq and the UAE. Beji Caid Essebsi conveyed to his excellency the president a written message from the president of Brazil.

Mzali Meets with Jordanian Industry Minister

LD091757 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Mr Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister and minister of interior received Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ahsir, the Jordanian minister of industry and trade this morning at the Government Palace in Kasbah. After the meeting Al-Mu'ahsir stated that he was happy to meet the prime minister and listen to his valuable opinions on the increasing economic relations between Tunisia and Jordan as drawn up by President Habib Bourguiba and King Husayn, and which are based on true fraternity for the benefit of both peoples.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Sends Message on DPRK Anniversary

EA091632 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has expressed his pleasure and good wishes to the Korean Workers Party, government, and people on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of DPRK which is celebrated today.

Our comrade revolutionary leader expressed this in a message he sent on behalf of WPE Central Committee, the Ethiopian people and government, and on his own behalf to Comrade Kim Il-song, Korean Workers Party Central Committee secretary general and the country's president. The comrade secretary general said in his message said that the founding of DPRK through bitter struggle under the leadership of Korean Workers Party and the construction of a strong socialist economy had made a great contribution in the strengthening of peaceful and progressive forces.

The comrade secretary general's message expressed confidence that the existing relations and close cooperation between revolutionary Ethiopia and the DPRK will be further strengthened and increased, based on the bilateral benefits to the people of the two countries. He also wished good health for Comrade Kim Il-song and lasting peace, progress, and prosperity for the Korean people.

Mengistu Congratulates Bulgaria's Zhivkov

EA091949 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has sent a congratulatory message on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the overthrow of a monarch who oppressed them for years to the Bulgarian people, who did so under the leadership of the Communist Party and by organizing themselves under the Fatherland Front and with the support of the Soviet liberating army.

The comrade secretary general, in his message to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee secretary general and president of the country, on the occasion of the anniversary expressed his heartfelt pleasure to the president and through him to the Communist Party of the country, government, and the people.

In his message, our comrade revolutionary leader said that he views the efforts made under the leadership of the Communist Party and the results achieved with complete satisfaction and pleasure. The high achievements which enable the people to lead a stable life typify countries such as Ethiopia, which has followed the path of socialist development and which is engaged in the struggle to build this new system. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed his confidence that the existing firm friendship and comprehensive relations will be further strengthened in the future for common good of the people of the two countries.

Finally, the comrade secretary general conveyed his wishes for good health to Comrade Todor Zhivkov and for progress and prosperity to the brotherly people of Bulgaria.

Industry Minister on Visit to DPRK, PRC, India

EA052327 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Comrade Hailu Yimenu, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Political Bureau and industry minister, arrived in Addis Ababa today at the end of his working visit to the DPRK, PRC, and India at the head of a high-powered government delegation.

In a statement on his visit to these countries, Comrade Hailu said that his delegation attended the 40th anniversary celebration of the DPRK National Day, which was also attended by other leaders from friendly countries. Comrade Hailu said he also delivered a message from Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, to Comrade Kim Il-song, Workers Party of Korea Central Committee general secretary and the country's president, and also held talks on relations and cooperation between the two countries. Comrade Hailu said that he also held talks on the progress of the ongoing joint projects in various development fields, on steps which need to be taken in this respect and future project plans.

During his visit to China, Comrade Hailu held discussions with high-ranking Chinese officials on ongoing joint projects and possible cooperation in the industrial and development sectors. He said that he also signed an agreement with Chinese Government officials providing for the provision of 10,000 metric tons of corn and its delivery to the port of Asab.

Comrade Hailu said that he also exchanged views with Indian officials on possible fields of cooperation in line with the longstanding relations between Ethiopia and India. He said that his visit has in general enabled him to gain experiences beneficial to our country's industrial growth and expansion.

Comrade Hailu was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, candidate member of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau, and the DPRK ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia.

EPLF Statement Explains Barentu Area Withdrawal

EA081742 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] A statement issued by the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front [EPLF] says that the battles fought in and around Barentu had not resulted in losses for the Eritrean revolution but great victories. Giving details of the losses inflicted on the Dergue forces during the EPLF offensive to capture Barentu, the battles around it and on the Nakfa Front, which did not even last 2 months, the statement said over 11,250 Dergue soldiers were put out of action, including the hundreds who were captured, thousands of small arms, 15,054 [word indistinct], 9 122-mm field guns, 12 76-mm field guns, [word indistinct] mm anti-aircraft guns, 80 assorted vehicles, and a number of mortars, medium and light machine guns, rocket launchers,and other useful military equipment were also captured. Two Dergue MIG fighter aircraft, 17 tanks, 5 armored vehicles, 7 [word indistinct], 23 heavy machine guns, 4 122-mm field guns, 55 assorted vehicles, and various other arms and equipment were destroyed.

The EPLF statement said that these heavy losses inflicted on the Dergue forces were higher than the Dergue forces had suffered in any other engagements. When the Addis Ababa regime panicked over our victory in Barentu and brought in additional forces on top of the huge force it had deployed in the Barentu area, the EPLF decided that instead of continuing the fighting in this area it was better to bleed the enemy forces at a place and time of its choice. It accordingly evacuated the Barentu area in a properly coordinated manner with its entire force and equipment. The statement also reiterated that even today the Eritrean revolution remains capable of regaining the strategic offensive.

KENYA

Moi Receives Donations From SFRY Companies

EA061344 Nairobi KNA in English 1010 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Nairobi, September — President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, received a variety of items amounting to shillings 1,650,000 from the Yugoslav ambassadoer to Kenya, Mr Zoran Zagar. The items were donated by several Yugoslav companies as assistance to Kenyans.

During the recent official visit of President Moi to Yugoslavia the companies expressed the wish to donate the items as a token of their solidarity with Kenyans who were hit by a drought last year. Thanking the Yugoslav companies for their donations, President Moi commended Yugoslav companies and especially Put Sarajevo road construction company for their performance and asked the ambassador to encourage more Yugoslav companies to invest in Kenya. He noted taht the relations between Kenya and Yugoslavia were as good as they should be.

President Moi also received a cheque for shillings 200 thousand from the managing director of Put Sarajevo, Mr Ndjelki Kruyzevic to cover cost of building materials for a Harambee school of the president's choice of Rift Valley province. A Yugoslav construction company, Energoprojekt, pledged to build standard eight classrooms to an existing school of the president's choice and also equip them with furniture from Yugoslavia amounting to shillings 170 thousand. The items donated included an ambulance, agriculture machinery, medicine and clothing. The president said the medicine would be sent to Nyayo wards.

The ambassador was accompanied to State House by the counsellor of the Yugoslav Embassy in Nairobi Mr Ilija Popovicn, the managing director of Aprimex Limited, Mr Zvonko Veber and the deputy director of the Yugoslav consortium of cooperation with Kenya, Mr Franc Slavic. The occasion was also witnessed by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale and the permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Bethuel Kiplagat.

UGANDA

Cooperative, Marketing Minister Sworn In

EA100123 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The former member of Parliament for Mpigi North West has been appointed as new minister of cooperative and marketing. Mr Nyanzi was sworn in this morning before the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa. The ceremony took place at the parliamentary building. Those present include the prime minister, [word indistinct] members of the Military Council [word indistinct]. The appointment brings the number of ministers so far appointed to 19.

Okello Reiterates Call for Exiles To Return

EA092120 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has reiterated the government's call to all Ugandans living in exile or in the bush to return home and join others in rebuilding the country. Gen Tito Okello was this evening addressing leaders of the UNRF [Uganda National Rescue Front], UFM [Uganda Freedom Movement], FEDEMU [Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda], and FUNA [Former Uganda National Army] at the Kampala International Conference Center. Thanking members of the fighting groups for returning home, Gen Okello urged them to come back as a whole and to have one leg in the bush and one leg in the country. [Sentence as heard]

Gen Okello reiterated that for those who had committed offenses in the past, the law of Uganda is very clear and therefore they will have to answer for their offenses.

The head of state was accompanied to the meeting by the vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense, Colonel Toko; the brigade commander, central, Colonel Nanyumba; and Lieuenant Colonel Dr Kweya, a member of the Military Council.

DPRK Embassy Official on Military Aid to Obote

EA091133 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] North Korea has denied that its military training contingent helped deposed President Milton Obote's government in perpetuating atrocities against the people of Uganda. The denial, angrily made by the counsellor at the North Korean Embassy in Kampala, is reported in today's edition of the English language newspaper, *MUNNANSI (CITIZEN)*, which is owned by the Uganda Democratic Party.

The counsellor, Mr Sang, reportedly said that his government was trying its best to help Uganda which wanted to build a new nation by developing friendly relations. Mr Sang told *MUNNANSI* the Obote regime's misuse of military assistance should not be blamed on North Korea.

Dismissing press reports locally and abroad that about 1,000 North Korean military personnel were ordered out of the country by the new military regime, the diplomat said the instructors had left after the coup.

Reacting to accusations in the Ugandan press that the North Korean contingent had associated with Obote's murderous regime, Mr Sang said: Why then didn't they accuse the British Government too? The North Korean diplomat was apparently referring to an Ugandan request to Britain to extend the assignment of its military training team in the country and expand its training chores.

The departure of the Korean instructors is said to have commenced last week without prior official announcement from either the Korean Embassy or the Ugandan Government.

Following Dr Milton Obote's assumption to power 4 years ago, the Ugandan authorities proceeded to arm and equip its armed forces with weaponry acquired largely from the eastern bloc.

While noting Mr Sang's protestations, diplomatic observers in neighboring capitals have also underscored the fact that the seasoned Korean diplomat does not deny that his country's army team was training Dr Obote's forces in anti-insurgency tactics, with a view to combating the Ugandan guerrillas opposed to his regime.

Violence, Insecurity Continue in Kampala

EA082014 Nairobi THE SUNDAY STANDARD in English 8 Sep 85 p 4

[Text] Since the overthrow of the Obote regime in July Kampala has been gripped with insecurity, armed robberies and killings. There are too many armed men in uniform loitering about the city during the day and night. Some are unruly, undisciplined. Some have been reported to have resorted to armed robberies even during broad daylight. When victims report them to the police they hardly get any assistance. In many cases the victims are advised to contact the military police. By the time the military police arrive at the scene it is usually too late, because the culprit would have escaped or killed the victims.

Many Kampala residents and its suburbs have lost lives and property during night robberies which appear to continue unabated daily. As night falls sporadic shootings begin in all corners of the city and its environs, dogs bark, helpless victims raise alarms and many worried citizens stay awake most of the nights uncertain of their fate. Last weekend there were so many shootings and explosions in Kampala that includes automatic weapons and bombings that many people thought there had been a siege on the capital.

In an open letter to the minister of internal affairs, Mr Paul Ssemogerere, and copied to the press the deputy publicity secretary of the Conservative Party (CP), Mr. Denis Rwaboona, appealed to the minister to stop deaths caused by armed robbers. Mr. Rwaboona added: Sir, you are aware that Rubaga area which is also your area of residence has become a depot for bloodshed caused by armed robbers dressed in military and special force uniforms. Mr. Rwaboona told Mr. Ssemogerere that although he was advised of insecurity in the country: You seem to have turned a deaf ear in the same manner as Obote did when you and me continued to cry in agony.

Our happiness is to see you well guarded in order to serve us. At the same time I wish to remind you that those you serve are dying at the hands of robbers at a very worrying rate, Mr. Rwaboona wrote.

He reiterated in his letter that this problem is not paradoxical but administrative, I am of the view that ways and means can be devised to save lives.

He proposed that men of integrity be armed to defend their villages against armed robbers.

At a press conference last week, the army chief of defence forces, Lt-Gen. Bazilio Olara Okello, appealed to the general public to report any undisciplined and unruly men in uniform to the authorities and that they would be dealt with accordingly.

CAMEROON

Biya Receives DPRK Delegation Leader

AB062229 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Kim Chae-pong, leader of the Korean Workers Party, was received this evening by the head of state and chairman of the CPDM [Cameroon People's Democratic Movement], his excellency Paul Biya. Comrade Kim Chae-pong said he had come to thank the people of Cameroon for the support they have been giving them to ensure the reunification of the two Koreas.

Meanwhile, the four-man delegation of the Workers Party of the Korean People's Democratic Republic currently visiting Cameroon today held (?a meeting with the delegation) of the Central Committee of the CPDM that will accompany them throughout their visit here. The meeting was held at the political Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPDM at the conference center in Yaounde. During the meeting, the delegation of the Korean Workers Party listened to a talk on the objectives and functioning of the CPDM. The talk was given by Amye Gerard, member of the Central Committee of the CPDM. The leader of the Korean Workers Party also gave a talk on the objectives and the functioning of their party and all their efforts toward the reunification of the country which was divided into North and South Koreas during the 1953 [as heard] war. He said the Korean Workers Party will be celebrating its 40th anniversary on the 10th of october, 1985, and wished that the two parties exchange visits more frequently and at a higher level than before.

During their 9-day stay here, the delegation will visit the Littoral Province tomorrow, the Southwest Province on September 8, West province on September 9, and the Northwest Province on September 10. They are expected to leave the country on Wednesday, the 11th of September, 1985. Throughout their visit, the delegation of the Korean Workers Party will be accompanied by Mr Amye Gerard, member of the Central Committee of the CPDM; Professor Wilfred Ndongko, alternate member of the Central Committee of the CPDM; and Dr Simon Monsou, charge de mission at the Central Committee of the CPDM.

CHAD

Paris: UNIR Issues Recommendations to Government

LD052307 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Report by correspondent Celestin Topona from Ndjamena]

[Excerpt] The Central Committee of Chad's only party, the UNIR, [Union for Independence and Revolution], has drawn up a list of recommendations following a 2-week session in Ndjamena. Our correspondent in Ndjamena, Celestin Topona tells us that the UNIR Central Committee particularly stresses that the foreign interference in Chad's internal affairs represents a major obstacle for the restoration of peace in the country. The Central Committee urgently asks the government to do its utmost to bring about the evacuation of Libyan troops from Chadian territory.

In the economic sphere, the UNIR considers the Libyan aggression against Chad to be a threat to the Ndjamena government's efforts for the country's reconstruction. The UNIR Central Committee finally calls upon the government to continue the dialogue with all opposition members, both at home and abroad, with a view to restoring national concord. National reconciliation remains one of the main lines of our political action, the UNIR documents indicate.

'Red Codos' Join Government's Ranks

AB060958 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Chadians are not all greedy for Libyan poisoned money as shown by the fact that many of our brothers yesterday joined the government's ranks. According to our correspondent at Atar, an important group of Red Commandos, commonly known as Red Codos, has joined the Chadian family. Their joining the government's rank occured following agreements signed by Major (Libernardi) for the Red Codos, representing the commander of the commandos. Let us listen to our permanent correspondent, Martin Wassindjar.

[Begin recording] A draft agreement of peace was solemnly signed yesterday morning between the Central Council of Defense of the Intervention Mobile Force — the Red Codos — and the government delegation currently on a peace mission in Moyen Chari. The signing ceremony took place at 1000 under the chairmanship of his excellency Ibrahim Mahamat Etno, minister of interior and administrative reform, in the company of members of the two delegations; the prefect of Moyen Chari, (Piezan Fassi); and all political, administrative, and military officials. Also present were national directors of companies, traditional and religious rulers, and dignitaries of the region.

Speaking on the occasion, the prefect of Moyen Chari, (Piezan Fassi), congratulated the two delegations which, after several days of hard negotiations in a spirit of mutual understanding and with highest consideration for the national interest, decided to call ustogether and to convey to us the long-awaited results of their deliberations. Later, Major (Libernardi), leader of the Red Codos delegation, took the floor to announce the contents of the peace agreement signed. He said: After 5 days of conclusive deliberations held in an atmosphere of brotherhood and mutual understanding, the two delegations finally signed a historic agreement which demonstrates their mutual confidence and their common desire for peace.

Thus, the signatories of this draft agreement called on the government of the Third Republic to take all necessary measures aimed at making this common desire for peace a reality in order to strenghten reconciliation efforts with various codos movements operating in the southern part of the country. [end recording]

BENIN

Guinean Minister Delivers Conte Message to Kerekou

AB092200 Parakou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpts] This morning, the Guinean minister of industrial development, brother Richard Kaba, was received in audience by President Mathieu Kerekou to whom he delivered a message from the Guinean head of state, President Lansana Conte. After the audience, brother Richard Kaba talked to our reporter, Sylvestre Zomahou:

[Begin recording] [Kaba] We thank the Beninese Government and people for the warm reception and hospitality they have accorded me and my delegation since we arrived in Cotonou 2 days ago. This morning, we were received by the chairman of the National Executive Council, President Kerekou, to whom we delivered a personal message from our head of state, Brigadier Lansana Conte. The message concerns the efforts to reactivate the relations existing between the Guinean and Beninese peoples, regardless of leaders and events. I have been sent here on behalf of my government to reaffirm our people's permanent desire to maintain cooperation and relations of friendship between the Guinean and Beninese peoples.

[Zomahou] Could you tell us about the relations existing between our two countries in the commercial and industrial sectors and, in particular, trade between the two countries?

[Kaba] Concerning trade between our two countries in the commercial and industrial sectors, it is difficult to take quantitative stock now. I think that what was permanent in the past was our two peoples' frequently reiterated desire to work together to develop their economies on the basis of their own efforts.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Returns from DPRK; Agreement Signed

AB091815 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The president of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, returned to Ouagadougou last night at the end of a friendly working visit to the DPRK. This visit, which was at the invitation of the great leader President Kim Il-song, took place from 3 to 8 September. Issa Kalipko, who traveled with the delegation, reports:

[Begin Kalipko recording] The visit by the president of Burkina Faso to the DPRK was marked by discussions, working sessions, and visits to monuments and historical sites. These discussions, which were held at various levels, ended in the signing of a protocol cooperation agreement involving a program of financial and technical assistance. This program provides, most notably, for sending experts and equipment, as well as granting subsidies to various sectors. In the health sector, the DPRK will assist in the construction of a regional hospital and social welfare centers. The assistance will be in the form of a consignment of construction equipment. In the field of education, the country will receive educational supplies in the form of loans. Also (?art) and music teachers will be sent to Burkina Faso. Experts in group organizations will also visit our country. In the agricultural sector, the Korean Government will send agricultural equipment for the establishment of agricultural equipment centers. It will also assist in the completion of the Sourou [project]. Finally, Ouagadougou and Pyongyang agreed to the supply of Korean cement to Burkina.

The press communique which just reached us from the Presidency states that, at the international level Comrade Sankara and his illustrious hosts expressed satisfaction with the identical views shared, among others, on the pressing issues preoccupying the international community such as South Africa, Namibia, and so on. On South Africa, President Sankara and his illustrious hosts deplored the escalation of violence leading to the loss of many lives, notably those of heroic black people. In this regard, they scornfully condemned the odious and repugnant policy of apartheid which is unanimously rejected by the entire world community, and they reiterated their unconditional support for the noble struggle by the majority of black people in South Africa for their freedom and the right to exercise their sovereignty in a democratic regime. Concerning Namibia, Comrade Sankara and the great leader Kim Il-song once again expressed their support for the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement on the solution to the Namibian issue. In this regard, they vehemently condemned South Africa's illegal presence in this country, and invited the world community, notably the United Nations, to immediately assume its responsibility by assuring Namibia of its right to self-determination and its independence. They expressed their unreserved support to the freedom fighters, of whom SWAPO is the sole authentic representative.[End recording]

Compaore Meets Advisor on Border Dispute with Mali

AB062123 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Jean-Pierre Cot, adviser to Burkina Faso at the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at The Hague on the border dispute between Mali and Burkina Faso, arrived in Ouagadougou this afternoon. Mr Cot's visit, which will last 4 days, falls within the framework of preparations of Burkina's dossier on this border dispute case. The dossier has to be submitted to the International Court of Justice by 3 October 1985.

A little after his arrival, Jean-Pierre Cot was received in audience by Captain Blaise Compaore, minister of state at the Presidency in charge of justice. Mr Cot was introduced to his office by Comrade Nongma Ernest Ouedraogo, minister of territorial administration and security. After his audience, Jean-Pierre Cot talked to reporters about the major topics discussed with Captain Blaise Compaore. He also explainedhis role in this affair. Let's listen to him:

[Begin Cot recording] The first point on the reasons for my coming to Ouagadougou is that of the dispute between Burkina Faso and Mali over the common border of your national territory. In fact, we have to submit our written arguments at the ICJ in

The Hague by 3 October, and we have to put finishing touches to the dossier, and as you know, it is an important case for your country and this dossier has to be prepared with a great deal of care so that all the arguments could be gathered. I have no doubt that Burkina Faso's dossier is an excellent one. [End recording]

GAMBIA

Jawara Leaves for Jeddah Meeting on Iran-Iraq War

AB091235 Paris AFP in French 1220 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Banjul, 8 Sep (AFP) — Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara left Banjul on Friday night for Jeddah (via London) where he will preside over the meeting of the Islamic peace committee charged with settling the Iran-Iraq conflict. The meeting is schedueld to take place from 12 to 14 September, it was learned from official sources in the Gambian capital on Saturday.

GHANA

New PNDC Secretary for Works, Housing Appointed

AB080745 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has accepted the resignation of Alhaji Alhassan Abubakar and has appointed Dr Sam Kofi as PNDC secretary of works and housing.

Botchway Leaves To Seek OPEC, BADEA Loans

AB081140 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] The secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, today left Accra to begin a two-nation tour of Austria and Sudan to negotiate for a $15-million loan from the OPEC Fund in Vienna and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, BADEA. Out of the amount, $6 million will come from the OPEC Fund for the rehabilitation of the Tema Food Complex Corporation, while $9 million will be provided by the BADEA for the rehabilitation of Gliksten, Ghana Limited, a timber company in Sefwi Wiawso; and the Africa Timber and Plywood, AT&P, at Samreboi, all in the Western Region.

Speaking to newsmen before departure, Dr Botchway said the loan from the OPEC Fund is repayable in 12 years while that of the BADEA carries an interest of 7 percent per annum.

Officials Leave for Moscow; Some To Take Courses

AB100900 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Twelve officials of the CDR'S (Committees for the Defense of the Revolution) Secretariat and 15 others from various organizations have left Accra for Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The delegation included regional organizing assistants who are on a short trip. The others will undertake courses in the Soviet Union. The delegation, led by Dr Ansah Asamoah of the PNDC (Provisional National Defense Council) Secretariat, was seen off by the acting political counselor for CDR'S, Miss Doris Okansey.

Delegation Returns From Hadj, Talks in Saudi Arabia

AB071058 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The four-man government delegation, which was among the 250 pilgrims to this year's hadj, has returned home from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The delegation was led by the secretary for culture and tourism, Dr Mohammed Ben Abdallah. Speaking on arrival, Dr Abdallah said this year's pilgrimage was very successful and he praised the Saudi Government for making facilities available to the pilgrims. He said the delegation delivered a special message from the chairman of the PNDC,Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. He said the delegation held fruitful discussions with the king on previous [as heard] issues concerning possible Saudi assistance to Ghana. Dr Ben Abdallah said Saudi Arabia expressed interest in the country's economy. Other members of the delegation were the undersecretary for the Upper West, Mr Amin Hamidu Suleman; Dr B.A.R. Ibrahim, lecturer at the University of Ghana, Legon; and the comptroller of customs and excise, Alhaji Dawda Otu.

Iranian Delegation Presents Gift of Medicines

AB090834 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Drugs worth $1.3 million have arrived in the country from Iran for presentation to the Ministry of Health. The drugs are a gift from the Red Crescent Society of Iran to the Government of Ghana. Speaking to newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport, the leader of the three-man Iranian delegation which brought the drugs, Professor Mohammad Khalil, observed that the gift forms part of his country's contribution to South-South cooperation. ProfessorKhalil said despite the 7-year war between Iran and Iraq, his country is determined to expand cooperation with other developing countries, particularly those in Africa. On relations between Ghana and Iran, he said these have been strengthened by the visit to Iran of a member of the Provisional National Defense Council, Captain Kojo Tsikata.

Receiving the drugs, the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Accra, Mr Sayyed Kargani, said Iran would do everything possible to assist Ghana in her economic recovery program. The delegation has since left Accra for Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Paper Comments on Nonaligned Meeting, S. Africa

AB071120 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 7 Sep 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC comments on the 4-day nonaligned nations' meeting in Luanda, Angola, which ends today. The paper observes that the Luanda meeting is a demonstration of moral solidarity of the movement with the people of Angola which should serve as a sort of encouragement for Angola's arduous struggle against racist oppression.

It recalls the opening address by President dos Santos which reiterated his earlier accusation of the U.S. Government as encouraging racist South Africa to destabilize its independent black neighbors. The Angolan leader said the latest U.S. policy to resume aid to rebel Jonas Savimbi's gang against the people of Angola is [illegible] creating fresh obstacles to people in the region.

The GRAPHIC says two factors are important about the struggle in southern Africa. The first is the question of Cuban troops and the withdrawal of the Cuban troops as a condition for independence for Namibia. The paper notes that when South Africa, encouraged by the United States, decided to press for the withdrawal of Cuban troops, African brothers and sisters in Angola were willing to put their own national security at stake so that Namibia would be free. It refers to the Lusaka understandings under which arrangements for a phased withdrawal of Cuban troops were to be made.

The other factor, says the GRAPHIC, relates to the trumpeting in Western capitals of the bogus argument that sanctions against South Africa will hurt blacks more than Botha's regime. In the opinion of the paper, this is simply a lie and the presidents and prime ministers of the Western alliance known this.

The GRAPHIC concludes by observing that many people who previously admired the West are now beginning to ask themselves how come that anywhere in Africa where oppressed people are struggling to free themselves from bondage the West is always to be seen supporting that unjust system?

IVORY COAST

President on Party Congress, Soccer Aftermath

AB091952 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Destined to pave the way for the 8th congress of the PDCI-RDA, Democratic Party of Ivory Coast, the preliminary congress which will convene in the coming days will be devoted to a thorough examination of the situation in Ivory Coast. It will not be an occasion for participants to sit on their laurels, but rather to carefully examine the situation and achievements of the country since independence. Some weeks before this capital rendezvous for the entire country, the head of state disclosed the guideliness in an interview he recently granted REUTERS.

Despite the various achievements recorded by Ivory Coast in various fields, the president of the republic found it dangerous to indulge in an excessive complacency which would prevent us from facing reality. He promised that nothing would be overlooked because Ivory Coast will have to be honest with itself. During this private meeting in which only Ivorians will participate, the head of state stressed that the truth would not be hidden; rather, an objective view of our country's situation would be encouraged. The president of the republic disclosed that we could wash our dirty linen within the family, but that light would be shed on all issues.

This is not the first time that the head of state has emphasized the need for a thorough examination of the situation and the need for a noncomplacent record to be established during the 25 years of independence of Ivory Coast. He has said this repeatedly and it is obvious that he wants the preliminary congress — the date of which has not yet been decided — to be a meeting where nothing but the truth is said. As a matter of fact, in the interest of Ivory Coast, President Houphouet-Boigny believes that honest introspection is the only way which will allow the country to advance.

This realistic view leads us to think that all the evils which exist in Ivorian society will be denounced; among them, jealousy, which remains prominently in the forefront. The president of the republic denounces it among the cadres and says that it sows disunion and discord.

One other idea which was strongly reaffirmed by the head of state is the irreversible character of Ivorian democracy which the country, under no circumstances, intends to abandon. Therefore, the head of state dismissed all misunderstandings, noting that the party would, under no circumstances, intervene in the choice of the candidates. This means that any Ivorian, as long as he abides by the law, may run for the next legislative and municipal elections. It should be recalled that a difference lies between these elections and the elections of the party's secretary generals; the elections of the secretary generals depend directly on the party and the party has a say in the choice of the candidates. This is the reason why the party has proceeded to a selection of the candidates, taking a certain number of criteria into consideration.

The principle of free choice will be maintained. In this field, one should note that some African countries have learned from Ivory Coast; therefore, Ivory Coast will under no circumstances renounce a formula which has enhanced its credibility.

On the question relating to the harassement of Ghanaians following the football match between Ivory Coast and Ghana some days ago, the head of state stated that they had no political grounds. There is no problem, he pointed out, between Ivory Coast and Ghana, and added that these incidents were directed to strain relations between the two countries. He further recalled Ivory Coast's will to remain a land of hospitality and to live in peace with its neighbors.

The head of state announced that, in connection with those incidents, 150 people were arrested and although the majority of them are Ivorians, nationals of other African countries were among those arrested, which confirms the hypothesis that bandits have taken advantage of the situation. The head of state also reaffirmed that the majority of common law prisoners (four-fifths) will be released in December, in conformity with the announcement made during the pope's visit last month. Ivory Coast is one of the rarest Africa countries to have no political prisoners.

LIBERIA

Minister Denies Holding of Political Prisoners

AB091805 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The government-owned newspaper, the NEW LIBERIAN, has reported that the minister of justice, Jenkins Scott, has denied allegations that Liberia held political prisoners in jail. The paper quoted the minister as saying citizens being detained were either convicted or arrested for criminal offenses. Reacting to recent appeals from local and international communities for the release of alleged political prisoners in Liberia, Minister Scott said these allegations were only intended to create confusion and baffle the present electoral process.

Minister Scott is further quoted by today's edition of the NEW LIBERIAN as saying that politicans under detention were not jailed for expressing their views but for making unsubstantiated, derogatory statements against the Liberian Government.

MALI

Traore Receives Libyan Minister; Al-Qadhdhafi Message

AB092239 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] This afternoon, the head of state, General Moussa Traore, received in audience the general secretary of the External Liaison Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, His Excellency 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki. The Libyan envoy, who delivered a message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to the head of state, also presented a check of $1 million as Libya's contribution to the fund for self-sufficiency in food for which an appeal was launched during the ordinary congress of the Democratic Union of Malian People, which was held in Bamako in 1985.

The situation in the subregion, Maghreb, the Middle East, and in Africa in general was at the center of the talks between the head of state and the Libyan envoy.

Also present at the audience were the minister of employment and civil service, Modibo Keita, acting for the minister of foreign affairs; the secretary general of the Presidency, Mohamed Alhousseni Toure; the diplomatic counselor, Moussa Coulibaly; and the Libyan ambassador to Mali.

Algerian Minister Arrives To Deliver Message

AB052051 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The Algerian minister of posts and telecommunications, Boualem Bessahiah, arrived in Bamako late this afternoon. Mr Bessaiah who is bearer of a message, will be received by the head of state, General Moussa Traore, tomorrow.

Minister Delivers Traore Message to Angolan Leader

AB092235 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blondin Beye, returns to Bamako tomorrow from Luanda, Angola, where he represented Mali at the conference of foreign affairs ministers of the Nonaligned Movement.

During his stay in Luanda for the conference, Minister Beye was received in audience last Friday by Angolan President dos Santos to whom he delivered a message from the head of state, General Moussa Traore. He also held talks with some African, Asian, and Latin American ministers.

NIGERIA

Government Says 'Political Fugitives' May Return

AB091725 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] All Nigerian political fugitives, including the former chief of staff of the defunct Buhari administration, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, are now free to come home. A statement today by the Public Relations Department Dodan Barracks, however warned that those who have skeletons in their cupboards would be made to answer for them.

Another report says the Armed Forces Ruling Council, AFRC, the nation's highest ruling body will meet in Lagos tomorrow. The meeting, which will be presided over by President Ibrahim Babangida, is expected to deliberate on a number of vital issues. It will be the first since the change of leadership.

British Foreign Secretary Howe Arrives in Lagos

AB100630 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, arrived in Lagos this morning to begin a 2-day official visit to Nigeria. He was met on arrival by a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, Air Commodore Lawrence Koinyan. Sir Geoffrey told newsmen that his visit was to put the relationship between the two countries back to normal.

The British envoy is expected to hold discussions with government officials as well as pay a courtesy call on President Ibrahim Babangida.

Talks Begin

AB101310 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Nigeria and Britain have agreed on the need to normalize their relations which became strained more than a year ago. Talks toward this end began today in Lagos between officials of both countries and emphasis is on political, economic, and financial issues.

The leader of the Nigerian delegation, Air Commodore Larry Koinyan, said at the opening of the talks that the meeting would be a great relief for the people of the two countries. He said this was because senior members of their governments could now sit together to discuss the issues which had divided them and look for ways to revive their traditional relations.

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who is at the head of his country's team, endorsed Air Commodore Koinyan's remark on the normalization of relations. He said Nigeria and Britain should not allow what he called shadows that had (?drawn) across their relations to disrupt their traditional friendship. Sir Geoffrey stated that Britain recognized the role Nigeria had played in international affairs, particularly as one of the most important states in the Commonwealth and the African Continent.

SENEGAL

Algerian Minister Arrives With Message for Diouf

AB071245 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0750 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Mr Boualem Bessaiah, the Algerian minister of telecommunications, arrived yesterday at Dakar-Yoff Airport where he was welcomed by Djibo Ka, minister of information and telecommunications in charge of relations with parliament. Mr Boualem, who is a member of the FLN [National Liberation Front] Central Committee, is bringing a message from President Chadli Bendjedid and spoke to our reporter Mamadou Fall about the purpose of his mission:

[Begin recording] First of all, I would like to say that I am very happy to be here in Senegal, a traditionally hospitable land. And I am equally the happy bearer of the message from President Chadli Bendjedid to his brother and friend President Abdou Diouf, the president of the Republic of Senegal and current OAU chairman. This message falls within the framework of the tradition that exists between the two countries for regular and periodic consultation on major problems and bilateral and current issues of mutual interest. And it is normal that President Abdou Diouf, who enjoys the confidence of Africa and whose wisdom is so well known and appreciated that any time a situation that needs to be deliberated upon arises, (?is consulted). So President Chadli Bendjedid charged me to come and see President Abdou Diouf to brief him on some issues which generally constitutue subjects of preoccupation of African heads of state. Among other things, I will not fail to discuss with Mr President bilateral questions that preoccupy us. The political will is there on both sides to enhance relations of cooperation between the two countries which are already quite fruitful and which deserve to be extended and strengthened. As soon as I accomplishthis all important mission, I will take the opportunity to contact my colleague and friend, Mr Djibo Ka, for talks on relations between our two ministerial departments in order to see how best we can promote relations of cooperation in the field of telecommunications. Thank you. [end recording]

Diouf Receives Canadian Head of Aid for Africa

AB071228 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0750 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] President Abdou Diouf, the current chairman of the OAU, received yesterday Mr David MacDonald, the Canadian coordinator in charge of emergency aid to Africa. Mr MacDonald discussed with President Abdou Diouf the resolutions taken by the OAU to counter famine and indebtedness. The current OAU chairman reiterated his intention to have a meeting of the United Nations convened on the situation in Africa and to organize an international conference on Africa's indebtedness. Mr MacDonald is on his way to Bonn where he is scheduled to take part in a meeting of experts charged with formulating recommendations to the foreign ministers of the seven most industrialized countries on assistance to African countries.

SIERRA LEONE

Momoh Says He Will Lead 'Civilian Government'

AB091651 Paris AFP in French 0942 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Freetown, 9 Sep (AFP) — General Joseph Momoh, the sole candidate of the proposed presidential elections scheduled to take place on 1 October in Sierra Leone, stated that he will preside over a civilian government and not a military regime.

In a speech addressed to the soldiers of a military barracks in Lungi, Mr Momoh mentioned for the first time that the government which he will lead will be constituted by civilians elected in accordance with the Constitution.

Gen Momoh, who is 48 and the present commander in chief of the Armed Forces, was recently designated as the sole candidate of the single party All People's Congress (ACP).

Mr Momoh said that his election was due to his loyalty and the aid given by his military colleagues. He added that soldiers are charged with a certain responsibility facing the nation, and said that they must play an important role as a guiding force in the development of the country.

For the political observers in Freetown, the fact that Gen Momoh emphasized the fact that he will lead a civilian government after the elections is a means of allaying the people's fear of a military regime in Sierra Leone.

ANGOLA

Explosions at Huambo Stores; No Casualties

MB091237 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Puppets on the payroll of the racist Pretoria regime very early this morning set off explosive devices at the home trade stores near the (El Sefia) Hotel in the town of Huambo. The hotel suffered no significant damage although the explosions damaged surrounding residential buildings.

According to reports from the regional radio station received this morning, the explosions claimed no human lives. Home trade stores with foodstuffs for the members of the public have once again been attacked by bandits on the payroll of the South African regime.

UNITA Claims 81 Killed in 4-6 Sep Operations

PA091304 Paris AFP in Spanish 1139 GMT 9 sep

[Text] Lisbon, 9 Sep (AFP) — A communique issued by the UNITA guerrilla movement led by Jonas Savimbi and made available to (?AFP) reveals the death in combat of 73 Angolan and 8 Cuban troops in clashes staged 4-6 September in 5 Angolan provinces.

The communique indicates that in that same period, UNITA took five members of the FAPLA (Angolan Armed Forces) prisoner and downed a military helicopter near Dilolo Lake in eastern Angola.

"This is our firm response to the ongoing offensive by the MPLA, Soviets, and Cubans," the communique states, reporting that the military actions took place in Lunda and Moxico Provinces in the east, northern Kwanza and Uige Provinces in the north, and southern Kwanza in the midwest.

UNITA acknowledged 11 dead and 32 wounded among its ranks during that same period.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Speaks on Operation, Zimbabwe Role

MB081124 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 7 Sep 85

["Excerpts" of speech by President Samora Machel in Chimoio on 6 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] I met with Comrade President Robert Mugabe and President Julius Nyerere in Harare in June. I think that you have heard on the radio that the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique went to Zimbabwe. Did you hear? [Crowd responds: "Yes, we heard."] Did you hear? [Crowd responds: "Yes, we heard."] Did you hear that the president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, went to Zimbabwe? [Crowd responds: "Yes, we heard."] We met for about 1 hour and 10 minutes with Comrade Mugabe and for about more than 2 hours with President Nyerere in Harare. The meetings were held to disucss banditry, this new phenomenon in Africa. The Continent of Europe had many bandits and they have exported these bandits to Africa. The phenomenon of banditry creates criminals and murderers who kill everything.

At the time that Ian Smith signed an accord with Mozambique to end mutual aggression, we had at that time about 5,000 men fighting alongside ZANU in Zimbabwe. Do you understand? [Crowd responds:"Yes, we heard."] In 1978, Idi Amin invaded Tanzania. We sent Mozambican soldiers to Uganda to fight alongside the Tanzanians all the way to Kampala. Do you understand? And our soldiers returned with the mission accomplished. Therefore, you can see that this Zimbabwe-Tanzania-Mozambique solidarity did not start today; it is more than 20 years old. Hence, we met in Harare in June and we decided we were going to fight together. Do you hear? I am not getting any response. [Crowd responds: "Yes, we did."] Tanzanians and Zimbabweans are not foreigners, they are your brothers.

We are linked historically, we are linked culturally, we are linked in everything with Zimbabwe. We have shed our blood with Zimbabwean blood on the battlefield. Do you know that? [Crowd responds: "Yes, yes."] Chimoio was a hospital for ZANU soldiers, Tete was a hospital for ZANU soldiers, hence the Zimbabweans that came here are your brothers, they are not foreigners. Do you understand, do you understand? [Crowd responds: "Yes, yes."] Then we decided to fight together the common enemy, the enemy of Mozambique, the enemy of Zimbabwe, because the enemy of Zimbabwe is also the enemy of Mozambique and also the enemy of Mozambique is the enemy of Tanzania. That was what we have decided.

Today I did not come on an official visit. I come to see what is happening on the war front. There were a great enemy base at Muchamba, yes or no? [Crowd responds: "Yes, yes."] I will bet you that your leaders have informed you what happened there. On 20 August, more than 100 bandits were killed and we captured dozens of tons of war materiel and equipment. At the Muchamba base, 400 bandits tried to run away, but they were intercepted by the helicopters. Those helicopters eat a lot, they eat, eat, eat, they have no stomach but they eat, eat. They have no belly but they eat, eat. [Applause] On 28 August, our forces attacked the so-called Mr Afonso Dlhakama base. Hence, I only come to tell you that we have released a great number of civilians and that we took Gorongosa, we took Gorongosa, do you hear? [Applause] Now you are gong to defend the base so that the bandits would not recapture Gorongosa, yes or not? [Crowd responds: "Yes."]

Together, all of us will make sure that our cars move on the roads. There, in Gorongosa, there are hundreds of tons of war materiel. I don't know how this war materiel will be carried out from that base. That material would have allowed the guerrillas to operate for 2-3 years. We captured this materiel.[Applause]. Great quantities of medicine and the money they stole from you were burned in their escapade. We cannot estimate how much, but they were many thousands of contos. In coins only we could fill four big boxes but the notes were burned. They fled, but we are still chasing them, together with Zimbabwean troops. That is why we all come here to explain. The people who accompanied me in this visit are Marcelino dos Santos, Alberto Chipande, minister of defense [applause], Comrade Armondo Guebuza [applause], Comrade Mario Machungo [applause], Comrade Mariano Matsinhe [applause], Comrade Sebastiao Marcos Mabote [cheers and applause], Comrade Armondo Panguene [applause], Comrade Pascoal Mocumbi, minister of health [applause], Comrade Aranda da Silva [applause), Comrade Rui Lousa, minister of post office and telecommunications [applause], Comrade Salesio Teodoro, deputy security minister [applause], Comrade Raimundo Pachinapua, state inspector [applause], Comrade Antonio Hama Thai, commander of the Mozambique air force [applause], Comrade Daniel Gabriel, deputy minister of foreign trade [applause], Comrade General (Dhao) from Zimbabwe [cheers and applause], Zimbabwe military men [applause], and the Tanzanian brigadier [cheers and applause].

The struggle continues! [Crowd responds: "It continues!"] Struggle continues! Let us make Sofala and Manica Provinces the graveyard of the bandits. Right? Right? Right? [Crowd responds: "right."] Let us make Sofala and Manica Provinces the graveyard of the bandits!

'Mercenaries' Reportedly Holed Up at Gorongosa

MB091319 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Mozambican officers are warning against any relaxation after successes against the MNR terrorists in the recent Mozambican-Zimbabwean joint offensive of the last 2 months in central Mozambique.

One of the official Mozambican military spokesman quoted in today's edition of the daily paper, *NOTICIAS*, warns to not loose one's head over the victory. We must remain vigilant, he continued. Throughout July and August the joint offensive encircled the terrorist strongholds on and around Gorongosa in central province of Sofala. The headquarters of the terrorists were taken on 28 August at a camp called Casa Banana. The offensive is still continuing in at least one camp in the Gorongosa area, called Gogogo, where it is reported that a number of mercenaries of various nationalities are holed up. Experts have now arrived in Gorongosa town, south of the mountains, from various Mozambican ministries to start to reconstruct roads and supply other services destroyed by the MNR terrorists.

Offensive Continues in Southern Provinces

MB101100 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The Mozambican armed forces are currently carrying out mopping up operations against the armed bandits in southern Mozambique as part of the offensive under way throughout the national territory.

In Maputo Province, the military action is mainly directed against the enemy in the districts of Magude and Manhica, which were most heavily affected by the criminal actions of the gangsters. Over the past 10 days in the two districts, about 100 bandits were killed and several camps and groups of the gangsters were destroyed and large quantities of war equipment, including machine guns, mortars, ammunition, and grenade launchers, were captured.

Major General Salvador Ntumuque, Maputo provincial military commander, said that the operations will continue with the same intensity, because the objective is the total liquidation of the armed bandits in this region of the country. He also reported that the Mozambican armed forces are giving necessary support to the areas where new villages are being built. Salvador Ntumuque also said that today there in more security in Magude and Manhica districts than in prevous weeks.

Deputy Minister Discusess Relations With DPRK

MB081225 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Mozambique's Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Daniel Gabriel last night stressed that the friendship between the Mozambican and the DPRK peoples dates back to the times of the armed liberation struggle of the Mozambican people. Daniel Gabriel was speaking during a reception which marked the 37th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK, to take place next Monday, 9 September.

In reply, the DPRK ambassador in our country said that the Korean people were currently struggling under the leadership of President Kim Il-song for the peaceful reunification of the Korean nation. The diplomat also referred to the struggle that the Mozambican people are now waging under the leadership of President Samora Machel in defense of the nation and of the revolutionary gains by repulsing the machinations of the armed bandits who enjoy imperialism's support. Our party and people support this just struggle of the Frelimo party, government, and Mozambican people, and stress their firm solidarity, the DPRK ambassador said in conclusion.

Danish Aid Official Holds Talks With Leaders

MB090849 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Mozambique's deputy foreign minister, Daniel Mbandze, says the country's efforts for the establishment of peace has been contributing towards solving current problems in southern Africa. Mr Mbandze said this yesterday when he met the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Danish International Development Agency, Mr Christian Hansen, who is in Maputo for a 4-day official visit to Mozambique. The two men also exchanged views on several issues on the region, including the position taken by the Nordic countries towards the declaration of the state of emergency in South Africa. Mr Mbandze spoke about the attention given to the latest developments in southern Africa, and asked Denmark to take a more serious position toward the present situation in the region.

Mr Hansen also had informal contacts yesterday with Finance Minister Rui Baltazar, State Secretary for International Cooperation Antonio Simbane, and the secretary of state for fisheries, Tenreiro de Almeida. Mr Hansen is visiting the country mainly to take note of the current state of cooperation between Denmark and Mozambique, and the situation in the region.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Secretary General Considered in Exile

MB060951 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0826 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Windhoek, Sep 6, SAPA — SWAPO Secretary-General Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo was now considered in exile, the Namibian newspaper reported in Windhoek today.

Mr ja Toivo was issued travel documents valid for one year in September last year to go abroad. The documents expired yesterday, which meant he was no longer able to re-enter SWA/Namibia through normal procedures.

Mr ja Toivo was released from prison in Windhoek on March 1 last year after having spent 18 years in jail on Robben Island. He was convicted and sentenced on charges under the terrorism act. After his release last year, Mr ja Toivo was elected to the new post of SWAPO secretary-general, and he has been away from SWA/Namibia for almost a year.

SOUTH AFRICA

Reaction to U.S. Decision on Sanctions Reported

Botha Regrets Action

MB091713 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1711 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sep 9, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today he "regretted" the U.S. President's decision to impose limited sanctions against South Africa, and said it was ironical the move came at a time when the government was actively pursuing its reform programme.

"Sanctions cannot solve our problems," Mr Botha said in a statement from Pretoria.

The santions, announced earlier today in an executive order by Mr Reagan, include the partial ban on loans to the government, as well as a total ban on computer exports "to agencies involved in the enforcement of apartheid."

Mr Botha said the U.S. President's decision was "clearly influenced" by events in Congress, which had been attempting to pass sanctions legislation.

"Cooperation should not be based on coercion," Mr Botha said. "Such actions diminish the ability of the United States to influence events in southern Africa."

Mr Botha said although Mr Reagans executive order was "less harmful" than legislation proposed by Congress, "it is nonetheless to be regretted."

Another aspect of the action which would not escape world attention, Mr Botha said, was the fact that "the tendency of the U.S. Congress to intrude on the field of foreign policy contains serious implications for the whole of the southern African region.

"Leaders in southern Africa will surely reassess the situation in the light of the U.S. Congress latest intrusion in the field of foreign policy."

Mr Botha said the U.S. ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, who was recalled to America three months ago, would be bringing him a "personal message" from Mr Reagan.

He said he would withhold further comment until he had the chance to study the contents of the message.

Referring to Congress lobby for sanctions, Mr Botha said the government noted that no attempt was made to analyse the harmful effects punitive economic measures would have on the people of southern Africa.

"None of the protagonists of sanctions have indicated what responsibility they will assume for those who will suffer," Mr Botha added.

"We are obliged to conclude that their (Congress) pressures are mounted in disregard of the welfare and interests of our region."

Mr Botha said it was "ironical" that sanctions were coming at a time when the government had declared its rejection of racial discrimination, injustice or inequality, political domination by any community over another, the exclusion of any community from political decision-making.

"Despite outside pressures, the South African Government will actively pursue its programme of reform," Mr Botha said. "We remain committed to negotiation will all leaders who renounce violence.

"Our objective remains political participation of all communities up to the highest constitutional level. We remain committed to the principle of co-responsibility for decisions on matters of national and common concern.

"We will not be coerced by those who seek to seize and monopolise power," Mr Botha said, adding, "we remain confident in our ability to pursue our reform policies. ... We have faith in our future."

[Johannesburg Television Service in English at 1700 GMT on 9 September carries a similar report on State President P.W. Botha's remarks. The television report adds:

"Responding tonight to Mr Reagan's announcement, President Botha said South Africa's objectives remain peaceful reform which will be retarded by outside interference. South Africa's decisions will be made by this country's leaders, Mr Botha said."

"Mr Botha says he sees no understanding for the fact that limited sanctions destroy jobs and progress. In Africa, jobs are precious. Jobs in South Africa feed approximately one and a half million workers from neighboring states. Their remittances sustain millions more. Positive sanctions, however selective, do not select their victims. The welfare of blacks and whites are indivisible."]

Finance Minister's Remarks

MB101224 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said he thought President Reagan of the United States had handled the sanctions issue very well, because by not getting it onto the American legislative books he had the freedom to change it later by decree.

In an interview with the Australian Broadcasting Corporation in Pretoria, Mr du Plessis said from that point of view, President Reagan's sanctions announcement yesterday was as advantageous to South Africa as it possibly could have been. But, he added that this did not detract from the fact that it was regrettable that economic sanctions had been considered necessary at all.

Mr du Plessis said that he thought the sanctions could eventually have a direct effect on South Africa, but that the most important effect was that it might create an atmosphere of fear and hesitation on the part of other investors. He added that South Africa was not fearful of sanctions, as the past had shown that the country was capable of providing 90 percent of its own development capital.

Envoy to U.S. Interviewed

MB092026 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Interview with Ambassador-Designate to the United States Herbert Beukes by Fanus Venter in Washington on the "Network" program;date not given]

[Text] President Reagan has anticipated the U.S. Congress'sanctions campaign by announcing a series of punitives measures against South Africa. Here is our representative in Washington, Fanus Venter, who questioned the South African ambassador, Mr Herbert Beukes, about the implications of the punitive measures.

[Begin recording][Venter] Ambassador Beukes, the statement by the U.S. President this morning is clearly aimed at forestalling a confrontation with the Congress. Do you think he has succeeded?

[Beukes] I accept that that will be the case. By taking this action, he should get full support in Congress, especially in the Senate, and prevent them going ahead with the initial planned legislation.

[Venter] The extent of the measures he has announced seems more restrained than originally planned by the House and the Senate — which has not yet decided.

[Beukes] It less drastic, I would say. Particularly important is legislation which was planned to be effective next year, 12 months from the date of the present legislative proposals, and that legislation would have been more far reaching. And particularly important, too, one should distinguish between executive or administrative actions and legislation. Thus, the President has deprived the Congress, the legislative process, of the opportunity to pass legislation which could only be repealed by one of the two houses. That is, to say, if you get legislation against South Africa passed it would be so much more difficult — I say impossible — to get it removed from the statue books. In this case, the President took unilateral action and he can amend it again unilaterally should circumstances warrant.

[Venter] In real terms, it means that the United States will have a longer period to influence South Africa by means of constructive engagement and at the same time offer South Africa the opportunity to bring about change?

[Beukes] It is encouraging that there will be an opportunity for calmer emotions. You know the whole process, the protests, the demonstrations here, which have an emotional undertone, have given the case for sanctions, economic action, against South Africa a totally emotional character. It was not possible to conduct a rational debate in such a climate. Thus the emotions have been suppressed. It enables us to continue our bilateral relations with the Reagan administration and to develop more stable relations.

[Venter] It would seem as if one long-term element has been added and that is the fact the United States has investigated the possibility of minting its own gold coin. This apparently will have a long-term effect on the Krugerrand.

[Beukes] That is an investigation which is being instituted. It is, as far as I know, an idea that meets with much opposition in the U.S. Congress. There are those who have been for it. They could not succeed in getting it executed. Then there are those who are against it, so a proctracted process lies ahead. There are other countries which have similar coins and up to now they have not opposed the South African coin.

[Venter] The remark by the President that the measures are to be specifically applied to companies which have more than 25 workers in service and who do not subscribe to the Sullivan principles, will it imply that U.S. companies will also be subject to punitive measures?

[Beukes] I do not see punitive measures being applied to U.S. companies. If one looks at the words chosen by the President, it is encouragement, it is the intention to get companies to participate. But then we should also look at the contents those suggestions prescribe. It is encouragement for companies to work in the direction which we, in our political program, are striving for.

[Venter] Ambassador Nickel is returning today to South Africa. Do you regard it as a meaningful development?

[Beukes] Meaningful in that he was absent for 3 months, that his post is in South Africa, and I think that an ambassador's post is where the task awaits him. In this regard, it is normalization again of a relationship which was made abnormal by their decision to recall him.

[Venter] I want to ask you specifically about this. You speak of normalization of relations. Does it mean that relations have now been normalized?

[Beukes] To the extent that one could think that it was not normalized by his recall, his return will be normalization by definition.

[Venter] To close, Mr Ambassador, what is your position at the moment with the acceptance of letters of credentials?

[Beukes] We have always accepted that it depended on the return to normality in diplomatic relations, so there is according to us now no hindrance to presenting the letters of credentials to President Reagan.

[Venter] Thank you.

[Beukes] Thank you. [End recording]

ASSOCOM Leader Comments

MB091759 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1745 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 9, SAPA — The selective sanctions ordered by President Reagan against South Africa set an "unfortunate precedent", Mr Raymond Parons, chief executive of the Asociation of Chambers of Commerce (ASSOCOM), said in Johannesburg tonight.

He said the American President's decision was regrettable: "Although the measures announced are milder than those contemplated by the legislation currently before Congress, the fact remains that they set an unfortunate precedent.

"The presidential decision is in stark contrast to the views expressed by the EEC foreign ministers who visited South Africa recently on a fact-finding mission, that economic sanctions would do more harm than good to the reform process.

"Organised commerce believes that President Reagan's decision stems more from political pressures in the United States than from serious defects in the policy of constructive engagement. A presidential order of this nature at least has the advantage of flexibility in that it can be more readily reversed if circumstances change than would bte the case with congressional legislation," Mr Parsons said.

Azapo: 'Face-Saving' Device

MB091826 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1817 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 9, SAPA — There seemed to be nothing exceptional about the Reagan administration's announcement of limited sanctions against South Africa, the Azanian Peoples Organisation [Azapo] said today.

"This is a face-saving and time-buying device designed to stave off the ever-increasing clamour by black people for national self-determination," an Azapo spokesman said in reaction to President Ronald Reagan's announcement today of limited sanctions.

"For the mere fact that this is meant to pave the way for an end to the state of emergency and a meaningful dialogue with moderate black leaders, this is bound to fail.

"Finally, to ask black people, there has been a state of emergency since 1662," the spokesman said.

Le Grange: Talks With ANC Should Be Discouraged

MB100606 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2232 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 9, SAPA — People spoke easily about holding discussions in Lusaka with the banned African National Congress, but they were forgetting that the ANC's stated policy was one of violence and that they accepted no other alternative, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in Johannesburg tonight.

Addressing the banquet of the Institute of Estate Agents of South Africa at a Johannesburg hotel, Mr le Grange said discussions with an organisation involved in armed violence against South Africa could not serve a meaningful goal and had to be discouraged.

He said there had been 83 incidents of "terrorism or sabotage" in the first eight months of 1985, and 11 "terrorists" had been arrested while nine others had been killed. He said 196 "terrorists" had been arrested since 1976, while 73 were killed in clashes with the police.

There had already been an estimated R93 million damage caused by the unrest, Mr Le Grange said.

This damage had mostly occurred in black areas. More than 660 people had died in the unrest, a third of whom were killed by civilians. About 2,400 civilians were injured in the unrest.

The security forces lost 11 members and 357 were injured.

The law and order had to be restored with strong and single-minded action. The full power of the state had to be employed to this end, Mr Le Grange said.

Tambo To Lead Group at Talks With Businessmen

MB100927 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Indications are that a meeting between top South African business leaders and the ANC will go ahead this week. Howard Barrel reports from Harare that Oliver Tambo will lead a top-ranking delegation to the discussion, which is expected to take place in the Zambian capital, Lusaka.

[Barrell] ANC sources told me today that ANC president, Oliver Tambo, would lead the ANC side in the forthcoming talks.

Several other members of the ANC's national executive committee would be inncluded in the outlawed movement's delegation. The sources said the meeting was due to take place before Friday in Lusaka, but they would not give an exact day. The imminent meeting has aroused much interst in the Frontline States. Today's Zimbabwes *HERALD* newspaper, which usually reflects government thinking, characterized the businessmen's request for the meeting as an attempt to, what it termed hedge their bets in the growing South African crisis.

Pik Botha Urges Lesotho To Act Against ANC

MB090958 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 8 Sep 85 p 6

[By John D'Oliveira]

[Text] Maseru — When Mr Pik Botha, South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited Maseru last month, he urged Lesotho to act against African National Congress training and planning operations in that country.

Mr Botha told the Jonathan government that, instead of considering military action against ANC targets in Lesotho, it had been agreed that he should travel to Lesotho to discuss the issue and give Lesotho an opportunity to deal with the matter.

He stressed that South Africa wanted to obviate further violence.

At the meeting Mr Botha gave Mr D.T. Sixishe, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and other Lesotho officials information about alleged ANC activities in Lesotho.

It is understood Mr Botha said he hoped Lesotho would act to prevent the loss of "innocent lives".

Although officials from South Africa and Lesotho refused to comment on the discussions between Mr Botha and Mr Sixishe, details have been confirmed by diplomatic sources in Europe and in the United States.

The meeting took place against a background of almost interminable discussions between South Africa and its neighbouring states over the activities of the ANC.

Mr Botha stressed that South Africa considered military action against ANC targets only when all other actions had proved futile and when specific ANC operations within South Africa were believed to be imminent.

While the two ministers discussed a number of other topics, the security issue dominated the discussion.

Mr Botha told Mr Sixishe that South Africa had overwhelming and irrefutable evidence that facilities in Lesotho were being used by the ANC to give its South African supporters crash courses in the handling of weapons and explosives.

ANC commanders stationed in Lesotho provided the instruction to activists from South Africa who came into Lesotho as "tourists".

After two or three days of instruction, the "tourists" were briefed on South African targets to be attacked.

Reliable sources said Mr Botha referred to specific hotel rooms and other facilities in Lesotho which were being used by ANC activists.

He told Mr Sixishe the National Bank of Lesotho had provided banking facilities for use by the ANC.

Mr Botha gave the names and the functions of some of the ANC officials concerned and he underlined that the information he had provided was only a very small portion of the information the South African Government had collected on ANC activities in Lesotho.

The objective of the discussion, he told Mr Sixishe, was to prevent a further deterioration in relations between Lesotho and South Africa.

According to reliable sources, Mr Sixishe gave the assurance that Lesotho was not prepared to allow its territory to be used by the ANC to plan or organise violent action against South Africa.

He raised the issue of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's Basutoland Congress Party external wing and its Lesotho Liberation Army which he claimed were operating against his government from within South Africa.

Sources said the discussions were friendly and that there was understanding of the problems on both sides.

Cape UDF Leaders Call for Work Stayaway

MB091734 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1700 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The Cape UDF leadership has temporarily come out of hiding to give a news confrence. Officials have thrown the weight of the organization behind a call for a work stayaway in the peninsula on Wednesday and Thursday. Pamphlets calling for the stayaway were distributed by unions in townships this morning. Also at the meeting, it was announced three white schools are to go on a partial class boycott to show support for the closure of black schools.

Cape White Students on Solidarity School Boycott

MB100826 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] White pupils of at least four Cape schools are boycotting classes in protest against education system and the closure of colored schools. According to the latest unrest report from Cape Town, about 60 pupils said they hoped to improve awareness among whites and to express solidarity with Africans and Coloreds. The pupils' spokesman, 16-year old Paul Stober, said whites should be shaken out of the cocoons in which they are living. Meanwhile, the white education department has placed a ban on all outside speakers at all white schools in the Western Cape.

End Conscription Group Members' Arrests Condemned

MB091656 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1645 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sep 9, SAPA — Today's police crackdown on the End Conscription Campaign [ECC] has been condemned "in the strongest terms" by the organisation.

The detention of four ECC members, and raids on their homes, have also been condemned by the general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, the president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, and the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS).

The ECC said in a statement issued at a press conference here this afternoon that the "repression meted out on our members" this morning was "clearly not isolated incidents directed at a few individuals.

"It is a direct attack on our campaign by the state," it said.

"These actions come at a time when the End Conscription Campaign is gaining a growing following.

"Many are calling for an end to conscription. There is a wide range of individuals and organisations who have endorsed our call.

"The actions of the state can be seen as nothing but a response based on fear that their system of conscription and the deployment of troops in the townships is meeting growing opposition from the white community."

The statement said that since 3am today:

— The homes of four members of the Johannesburg ECC committee were raided and searched by security police.

— In Pietermaritzburg the homes of the ECC chairperson, Mr Jaques Bouille, the treasurer, press officer and other members were raided and searched by the security police.

— In Durban three ECC members, Mr Richard Steele, Miss Anita Kromberg and Miss Sue Brittion, were detained. Mr Richard Steele, the satement said, was shortly to have begun a two-week "fast for a just peace." Their offices and homes were searched and documents confiscated.

— In Cape Town, the chairman of the western Cape ECC, Mr Michael Evans, was detained in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Documents were seized.

"They are calling for troops to be withdrawn as their presence is only furthering the conflict and distancing us daily from a just peace in our land," said the statement.

"Rather than listen to the voice of South Africans the state chooses rather to detain and harass our members. We are committed to the cause of justice and peace.

"The Nationalist government, by its actions, is clearly not."

Dr Ivan Toms, the ECC member who read out the statement at the press conference, said the organisation's troops out of the townships campaign was "a legal call."

"We have a right to call for it, and we will continue to call for it."

The ECC called for international support for its campaign, and for its protest against the detentions.

Dr Toms, who is also to undertake a "fast for a just peace" from September 17 to October 7, said he was warning the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, that if he was detained under Section 29, he would still fast for the full period.

Dr Beyers Naude said in a statement issued at the press conference that it was clear that every legitimate attempt to appeal peacefully for the removal of the "barrier of apartheid that is destroying our country" was being ruthlessly oppressed by the government.

"Our fear for the future of our society grows as people are detained whenever they try to share their concern with others, no matter how peaceful their actions.

"We condemn in the strongest terms the detention of those linked with the ECC and find it incomprehensible that our government has come to the place where it detains without trial people who are prepared to undergo fasting as an expression of conscience for the sake of peaceful change."

Mrs Duncan said the people involved in the campaign calling for an end to conscription, of which the Black Sash was part, believed that the conflict in South Africa was a political one and that in such a situation, where citizens of the same country were opposed to one another, individual freedom of conscience should be allowed.

"The people who have been detained are known as peace-makers. Two of them are total pacifists. If the South African Government is now resorting to using the security laws and detaining those whose concern is to work for justice and peace, the present critical situation in the country can only worsen."

NUSAS said in its statement that the solution to the unease in the minds of conscripts called on to serve in the townships lay not in a clampdown on the ECC but in the immediate withdrawal of troops from those areas.

"NUSAS salutes ECC for their courageous work in opposing conscription and the deployment of the SADF in the townships," said the statement.

"We call for the immediate release of their detained leadership. We call for an end to conscription and a withdrawal of troops from the townships."

Vlok Links ECC to ANC

MB091004 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0816 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Durban, Sep 9, SAPA — The End Conscription Campaign was being used by the ANC to achieve the banned organisation's "evil" goals, the deputy minister of defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said. He was speaking in Durban at the Natal command and administrators cadet competition.

But in a statement yesterday, the ECC rejected the allegation that "it was doing the work of the ANC or any other organisation," adding that it represented only those organisations affiliated to the campaign.

"Our campaign against conscription and the presence of troops in the townships is in no way an attack on South Africa," the statement said.

"Rather, it is directed against the use of young white men to uphold the evil system of apartheid which is condemned the world over. Our ideals are those of a just peace which cannot be through force on the part of the South African Defence Force."

Mr Vlok said South Africa's youth needed courage to face the future, and added: "We have but one fatherland and if we are not prepared to defend it with the weapon, when necessary, we are going to lose it. That is why I, in the strongest terms possible, reject the efforts of certain people, specifically the end conscription campaign, to break down the will of our young men and women to defend our country."

Mr Vlok said South Africa's course was a just one and "we are prepared to put right what is wrong," but nothing would be solved by giving South Africa to the "enemy."

"Those people who approve of the ECC's aims and are prepared to promote it are like clay being moulded by our enemies — at this very moment they are being used by the ANC to achieve the ANC's evil goals in South Africa."

He also said a "change of attitude" was necessary in South Africa because there were too many "attitudes of confrontation loose in the country."

"I today call on you — let us, the white, coloured and black youth, unite and stand up against violence, bloodshed and chaos."

Police Issue Unrest Report for 9-10 September

MB100728 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0721 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 10, SAPA — Following is police unrest situation report on incidents overnight:

"The following unrest related incidents were reported overnight:

"At Sebokeng black residential area, a school was extensively damaged by arsonists and a youth was arrested for stoning a private home.

"In the Paarl East coloured area, two coloured males were arrested on charges of public violence arising from recent unrest in that area.

"At Riversdal, a coloured residential area, teachers were threatened with violence and locked in a staffroom by pupils. On arrival of the police shortly afterwards, they were stoned. The SAP dispersed the group with tear smoke, rubber bullets and quirts, arresting 13 youths.

"At Mannenberg, five coloured males were arrested after erecting make-shift barricades in the road.

"At Mitchells Plain, members of the railways police were stoned by a small gang of coloureds. No injuries or damage resulted and one coloured male was arrested.

"In the same area, police arrested six stonethrowing coloured youths of whom two were respectively 10 and 11 years of age. All were later released into the custody of their parents.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a classroom at a school was slightly damaged by arsonists.

"A similar senseless act was committed at Nyanga where a black nursery school was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"A business in the Kraaifontein coloured residential area was extensively damaged by fire.

"At Mlungisi, a black residential area near Stutterheim, police arrested a black male after an incident in which a police vehicle was stoned.

"The relative youthfulness of most of the people arrested in these incidents is again evidence that agitators are more than willing to use children to further their aims with little or no risk to themselves."

End report

Solidarity Leader Denies Party To Disband

MB090628 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1307 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Durban, Sep 8, SAPA — The leader of Solidarity, opposition party in the House of Delegates, today quashed speculation that his party may disband and its members join the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], to enable it to become the official opposition in the Indian parliamentary chamber.

The PFP is the official opposition in the House of Assembly.

Dr Reddy said a newspaper report quoting Solidarity Chairman Mr Pat Poovalingam's "personal options" for the party's future, may have given rise for unjustified speculation that the party intended disbanding.

"This is not so, and in any case it is up to the party's national congress to be held next month to decide on any such step," he said, adding that he doubted if members would want to disband.

Dr Reddy said Solidarity was opposed to apartheid and any intention on its part to join hands with other poltical groups also fighting the ideology should not be construed as an intention to disband.

8 Sep Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB091045 [Editorial Report] South African English-language newspapers of 8 September continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 8 September carries a report by David Breier which says that "police have started to detain the United Democratic Front's (UDF) second-level leadership which took over the organisation when police emmobilised its top leaders." The interim UDF leaderhsip has helped to sustain the protest movement, especially in the western Cape, where mass action has reached new levels in the past 2 weeks, Breier says. " 'Every time the State takes away one leader, two more take his place. There are enough people in the community to assume the leadership,' said Mr Naseegh Jaffer, organiser of the UDF's interim leadership in the Western Cape in an interview with *THE SUNDAY STAR*. Hours later, police cracked down on the interim leadership. Mr Jaffer has gone underground after escaping a police dragnet that picked up several other interim leaders. He telephone *THE SUNDAY STAR* from hiding to condemn the detention of his fellow interim leaders and to say 'the liberation struggle will continue.' " Jaffer had told the newspaper before he went into hiding that the security crackdown had temporarily crippled the UDF structures, Breier says. But the organisation managed to regroup because it is "in effect, a loose alliance of more than 600 affiliates including civic, student, youth, women's, sport and trade union organisations. So, with the disappearance of its top leadership, it was merely a matter of general council meeting to choose an interim committee." "Mr Jaffer said that, even if the second-tier leadership were arrested, there were enough activisits to give direction to the 'people's anger.' " It is possible that the consumer boycott might be redirected in the near future, Breier reports. "At present, it was a boycott of white-owned businesses — but this might change to a boycott of major white-owned shopping centres occupied by big conglomerates." The boycott aims at pressuring "big capital" to push for structural changes in the government, he says.

David Capel reports in the same edition that "the Government's failure to turn reform rhetoric into action has spurred a mass movement of ordinary South Africans to join a 'peace revolution' intent on halting South Africa's steady drift into violence and chaos." Citizens have joined together in at least four "high-profile" campaigns to show solidarity with each other and tell the Government to "act now," he says. "All four campaigns have drawn massive public support, with white South Africans — often inured to the violence sweeping the country — shrugging off their apathy and deciding on some from of action." In one campaign initiated by a Johannesburg woman, "South Africans of all races are called upon to sign a 'People's Peace Petition' to the Government to lift apartheid immediately." Another, started by a group of Cape Town businessmen, is distributing a "manifesto" opposing violence and calling for the country's leaders to find a common path to peace. The third campaign has been started by Peter Wrighton, vice chairman of Premier Group, and encourages people to subscribe to four simple statements of intent, including the elimination of institutionalized discrimination, the redistribution of economic and political power, a return to the "rule of law," and an economic system based on a market economy. "Mr Wrighton said he believed there was a groundswell of unhappiness and disillusionment in the 'middle-rung' business community," Capel says. The fourth campaign is circulating a petition urging President P.W. Botha to make a statement of intent which includes inviting any elected or recognized black leader to negotiate for a peaceful South Africa, one citizenship for all, self-determination for white and other minority groups and equal opportunity for blacks, and a variety of "participating states/provinces which would include a white-dominated state or states, one or more city-state for urban blacks and one or two mini-homelands for those whites who prefer not to live in mixed state."

John MacLennan reports on the house stoning by colored youths in the white Cape Town suburb of Kraaifontein last week and says although whites can expect to be drawn further into the spiral of township violence, "there is no defined strategy to make political victims of the freedom struggle for purely racial reasons." This is the consensus among academics studying the country's unrest, but they concede that the immediate effect of the incident will be for whites to arm themselves and opt for a more hardline stance. Dr Tom Lodge, political historian at Witwatersrand University, says the incident represents not so much a strategy but "a mood that unrest should be brought out of the townships and into white areas where it can be seen and heard." Lodge maintains that "neither the ANC nor UDF is behind the new tactic. 'There is no carefully calculated programme to terrorise whites, no conspiratioral organisation is behind this. The ANC has stressed that although it will go for soft targets, it is not out to kill white civilians in particular.' " Lodge warns of a white backlash and says: "I am sure there are plenty of tough, aggressive people around who would not object to taking the law into their own hands." MacLennan says police regard the Kraaifontein attack as an isolated incident, and say that while they are opposed in principle to the forming of vigilante groups, "any person is entitled to defend his or her property or life or that of another person." Professor Charles Villa-Vicencio, of the University of Cape Town Department of Religious Studies, says it is inevitable that violence will spill over into white areas and adds, "the days when we could contain violence are over. It is going to envelop all areas." He does not feel that whites have been identified as specific targets, however, and notes that an increasing number of whites now believe "the time has come to put pressure on the Government" to ease the situation. Professor Mike Hough of Pretoria University's Department of Political Studies makes the point that South Africa has really witnessed very little interracial violence over the years. He also notes, "a white backlash could also have severe economic effects for blacks. 'Many blacks find their employment in white areas and they could find their access curtailed.' "

"There has been a considerable increase in the sale of arms and ammunition as a result of the current unrest sweeping South

Africa," Susan Pleming reports in the same edition. A survey of Reef arms dealers revealed that sales had increased by more than 30 percent in some cases, she says, and sales were particularly high in the eastern and western Cape areas. One Johannesburg dealer said the publicity given to stone throwing and other acts had boosted sales, and added: "We have found that far more blacks are buying guns than ever before. People feel they are in danger and so they want protection."

John MacLennan also analyses the apparent disagreement between Foreign Minister Pike Botha and President Botha over government reform policy. "Political academics interviewed this week would not be quoted by name and confessed they were in the dark. But they conceded the clash in attitudes could provide credence to persistent speculation that the Cabinet is anything but unanimous on the pace and scope of change, that President Botha in fact cut the guts out of the Durban speech under pressure from conservative colleagues, and that Mr Pik Botha was mortified to discover the message had been watered down from the one he had been authorised to give foreign governments at a meeting in Vienna a few days before." One academic told MacLennan, "P.W. has to worry about the voters. Pik has to speak to his colleagues all over the world. No wonder there are two messages." Another "highly reliable source" said: "Essentially the hand at the tiller (P.W. Botha's) is getting progressively weaker. It is only in the last week that he had realised how seriously he has miscalculated with the Durban speech. He has had everything explode in his face. His aura is irrevocably destroyed and his own ambitions have narrowed. As a result you now have a political vacuum at the centre. He has neither given his Cabinet colleagues more freedom, nor has he stopped them. In essence they are running trying to stake out a bit of the turf."

In its editorial of 8 September *THE SUNDAY STAR* says: "Fortunately there is no reason to disbelieve reports of plans for tentative discussions between businessmen and the ANC. Businessmen who are noted for their managerial expertise and executive muscle may be better suited to the environment of negotiation and compromise than economists and politicians who are rewarded for "fervour rather than competence," it says. "The government is painting itself into a corner. For its own sake, as well as South Africa's, it should welcome private initiative on the political front, and openly endorse arm's length talks with its enemies."

David Cumming reports in the financial section of *THE SUNDAY STAR* that "the Reserve Bank and the Government are at odds over both internal monetary policy and the management of South Africa's foreign-debt crisis." Cumming quotes Pretoria sources as saying that Dr Gerhard de Kock, architect of the country's move to a freer economy, is "profoundly depressed" by the foreign loan repayment measures, which represent a crushing defeat for his policies. "And they say the Reserve Bank is implacably opposed to the moves to restimulate the economy which are currently being contemplated by the Government. They feel the freezing of foreign-debt repayments and reintroduction of the two-tier rand was a 'horrendous error' " and that the currency's performance has proved this. Any move to restimulate the economy now would have grave implications for the inflation rate, Cumming quotes an "official source" as saying.

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 8 September says that for the first time in South Africa's history there is a consensus cutting across party and language lines that accepts that neither the world nor South Africa can wait a moment longer for the Nationalist Party to reach an acceptable accommodation with the black majority. This consensus accepts that "to reach this accommodation, government will have to stop clinging, not only to the language of an ideology in which neither it nor anyone else in South Africa believes, but also to a more dangerous illusion: that it can pick the black men and women who will join it round the conference table to negotiate power sharing in deed as well as in word."

In his "Another View" column, Ken Owen says that a drive through various townships impresses one that "everywhere, the thrust of township life is towards the middle class." "There is a miracle of the human spirit at work here: In the brutal conditions of township life, amid the crime and squalor and burned buses and the tin shanties, people are planting lawns and ornamental trees to overcome the deadly bureaucratic conformity of matchbox housing," he says. If the whites do not recognize their middle class allies across the street and go quickly to their aid, Owen says, "we deserve to fall into the hands of those shock troops of the revolution whose methods are to burn and to break."

On the same page, the *SUNDAY TIMES* carries an anonymous article by a "well-known Johannesburg figure and a resident of 'deep' Soweto" who says that life is not very pleasant for the "buffer" black middle class. Thanks to the rhetoric of the comrades, he says, "you have been made to feel guilty of your own ambitions, successes and achievement. You are seen as 'allies of the system' who are so comfortable and with so much property to defend that you can never be an enthusiastic and committed participant in the liberation struggle." We are witnessing the first stages of a well-coordinated plan to discredit moderate blacks, he says. The state of anarchy is being orchestrated by those with limited education and no skills. "We are preparing to enter the next century, and perhaps the new Azania, with these embittered youths whose slogan is now 'Freedom New, Education Later'. No thought is being given to the quality of manpower that will be required to give meaningful expression to that freedom." Those who still believe in decency, discipline, and progress are paralyzed with fear, he says, because their skins have condemned them to the ghetto, "there to be swallowed and swamped by the seething sea of bitterness as it relentlessly advances to eliminate the 'buffers' standing between it and the system."

Brian Pottinger comments in the same edition that the nation's violence has tragically hidden a basic reality, that the reformist element within the Nationalist Party has in fact won a great battle, "the struggle for the minds, if not the hearts, of the majority of white South Africans for political renewal." At no time in history has there been such agreement among whites on the need and urgency for political reform, he says, "but a second great battle — that of performance — is being lost hands down. And the Government is losing because it has no skill in the art of communication or, if the truth be told, any particular feel for the essence of democracy." Its obsession with order has obscured the party's regard for justice for nearly 4 decades, he says. Because of this obsession, the government "has buried the image of reform in a mire of repression, it has removed opposition leadership when desperately needed, it has eroded credibility when at a premium, it has polarized individuals when at their most expectant." If it is to correct the situation, the government must end the state of emergency, bring the police under public and judicial surveillance, identify and engage black leadership — even that behind the prison gates — and cross over party lines. The growing possibility for a new white reformist consensus must be shaped around principles, not parties or personalities, he says.

ANC Delegation Meets With EEC President

MB101136 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The ANC has been urging the EEC to impose sanctions in South Africa. An EEC spokesman says representatives from the ANC have had talks with the president of the EEC. They say the talks took place just before a press conference given by the EEC's foreign ministers. At the conference, diplomats said that following Washington's decision to impose sanctions on Pretoria is likely to be a tough debate on whether the EEC does the same. The EEC spokesman said the talks between the ANC and the EEC were the first time that the two groups had met.

Tambo Views Spreading Struggle to White Areas

EA081733 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English
to South Africa 1930 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Compatriots: There is no doubt now that the call by our vanguard liberation movement, the ANC, to use the oppressed people, to spread the war to all areas of our country has been heard and is now being put into practical effect. Courageous action by our colored compatriots in the Cape on Thursday [5 Sep] to confront the enemy in the white residential areas was indeed a commendable one, which must now be stepped up and intensified. As our vanguard movement, the ANC, has said before, the time has now come that so-called white South Africa must feel the heat of the war that has been going on for more than a year now in the black townships. They must now realize that by continuing to applaude the fascist Botha and his henchmen, as they did in Natal recently, they are only applauding and supporting a clique of men who are leading them to disaster. They must now realize that their future lies in their renunciation of Botha and throwing their lot in with the majority, who are fighting to overthrow this criminal regime and establishing [words indistinct] in our country.

Our spreading of the battle to the white areas should not just be to go [word or words indistinct] armed to the teeth to recklessly kill white families, but to awaken them to the critical situation that exist in our country today, to awaken them to the intense war that has been going on now for the past year or so without them realizing it, but only through their television screens. It is to make them realize that by applauding Botha for declaring a state of emergency in our townships, applauding him for giving their sons in the police and army unlimited license to kill us and our children [words indistinct] as they wish. It is they, the white public, who have the powers to stop their sons from coming to our townships. It is they whom Botha regards as his [word indistinct] the pillars of his fascist regime. Our spreading the war to their kitchens and bedrooms, therefore, should be with the aim of awakening them to these harrowing crimes that Botha has been carrying out against us for months now without a break.

As the president, Comrade Oliver Tambo, has said: Our purpose in spreading the war into the white areas should be to bring to the minds of our white compatriots that the Botha regime can no longer assure their safety and privileges for ever. They must realize that even with his (?wicked) [words indistinct] Botha will never succeed to suppress our resistance to (?him) for ever and for ever keep it away from (?resistance). [Sentence as received] They must now awaken from their dream world that the war will only remain in the black areas alone. It is all our (?work). They too must now take sides. They cannot continue pretending that they do not know what is happening in their backyards. They cannot continue living in a state of relative peace and tranquillity when our townships are up in flames.

[Begin Tambo recording] We cannot and should not allow a situation of relative peace and tranquillity to obtain in the white (?areas of) the country while black townships are in flames. We must take the struggle into the white areas of South Africa and there attack the apartheid regime and its forces of repression in these areas, which it considers its rear.

For many years the Pretoria regime gave its white supporters a false sense of security by deluding (?them) into believing that the battlefront of struggle was drawn at the borders of our country. We have shattered that myth and brought the struggle to the very doorstep of the colonial oppressor. The enemy, however, continues to hope that he will manage to hold our struggle to that line of battle outside of the white towns and ciites. As we bury the illusion of a confrontation taking place at the borders of our country, so must we now put paid to the notion that our struggle will remain confined to the black areas. No longer should white South Africa live with their idea that it can continue with its business as usual while our people are perishing in their hundreds out of sight of the white families that have sent their sons into our townships armed to the teeth and with one intention only to kill, kill, kill.

Our sons taking the struggle into the very midst of the enemy presents all revolutionary [words indistinct] of devising the correct tactics to realize this objective. It is a challenge that all of us workers, women, and youth must meet. It, however, also places a special responsibility on all our white compatriots [words indistinct] that democratic South Africa to act now to show the white population of our country that however much it might try to close its eyes to what is happening the fact of the matter is that our country is in crisis. [short break in transmission] the greater becomes the level of insecurity facing these very same whites.

To guarantee its own security, white South Africa has to come over to the side of the forces fighting for a democratic and nonracial society. The alternative that Botha offers them that of pitting themselves against the overwhelming majority of the people of our country is nothing but a death trap. Nothing will come of it except grief for the whole of white South Africa. We offer our white compatriots the only way out of the crisis which will surely engulf them and that in the near future. Renounce

Botha and his apartheid republic, join the antiracist forces in the struggle for a democratic South Africa.

The time has also come for those who serve in the apartheid tricameral parliament and claim to stand for a democratic South Africa to abandon the illusion that this parliament can do anything to solve the problems of our country. This institution is as much a part of the structure of the apartheid rule as are the racist army, police, and prison services. It is an instrument for the perpetuation of white minority rule to hold out the hope that it can do anything to bring about a just social order. It is an attempt to hoax the people and to aid and abet the Pretoria regime in perpetuating its rule of terror. If there is any genuine antiracist left within Botha's parliament, now is the time for them to abandon this house of iniquity and join the masses of the people in struggle for a truly just society.

Large parts of our country are under a publicly proclaimed state of emergency. Others are treated as though they are under such a state of emergency. The situation no longer allows for the playing of inconsequential games presented as an effort at reform. It demands that each one of us should choose sides. One is either on the side of genuine change or one is on the side of [words indistinct] there is no middle road. The apartheid system is in crisis. The state of emergency will not extricate the racists out of this situation. All it will do is further to deepen the crisis and increase the cost in human life of ending white minority domination in our country.

We have advanced a great deal toward the realization of our goal of a united democratic and nonracial South Africa, There can be no stopping now. There can be no turning back. Let us therefore mobilize and march together in even greater unity toward freedom.

[Words indistinct] that the enemy will ever respond with even greater repression. We must withstand these campaigns of terror with the same determination that we have displayed over so many months. But we must defeat these [words indistinct] and increase our struggle to even higher level. Our watchwords must be mobilization, organization, struggle. All our people must be mobilized into action. [Passage indistinct] Our people must engage in [words indistinct] must [word indistinct] to the enemy's desperate counteroffensive in that struggle to step up our [words indistinct] in a situation of mass [words indistinct] the need for the oppressed masses to resort to people's war is plain for all to see. Now is the time to face the enemy using modern weapons of war. [End recording]

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Calls on South Africa To Release Mandela

MB091417 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has said that if South African President Pieter Botha wants to solve the situation in that country, he should order the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, the jailed leader of the ANC.

Speaking in an interview published in New York today in a magazine, the president said when things blow up in that country, the explosion will make the French revolution look like a Sunday school picnic. He said black and white will perish, not by the thousands as in Zimbabwe, but by the hundreds of thousands. Dr Kaunda said power, should it be given to all those who made up South Africa, (?shall succeed).

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Says Interparty Violence Must Stop

MB080846 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says interparty political violence cannot be condoned. It must stop. Speaking at a function organized by the Harare central constituency yesterday to celebrate ZANU-PF's landslide victory in the recent general elections, Cormade Mugabe also strongly denounced the practice of robbing and damaging property belonging to minority party supporters. He suggested that the mobilization campaign must be characterized by inducement, and those recruited be taught the party's policy and socialist ideology.

The prime minister underscored the need for all new members to become determined to work for the ruling party wholeheartedly and diligently while upholding discipline. He advised the new recruits to attend party meetings regularly so that they understand fully the socialist ideology of the party from cell, district, provincial, and national level. He stressed that the party must be able to take the lead in efforts to project the good image of the party to those who still belong to minority parties.

Referring to the living standards of all Zimbabweans, Comrade Mugabe repeated the government's determination to improve them, especially in rural areas. (?Better) and decent housing facilities will be provided. He also said the government made good strides in health, education, resettlement, and in reviewing the minimum wage during the last 5 years. He praised Zimbabweans for their agricultural production, saying not a single Zimbabwean died because of the drought in the past 3 years. It was stated that the government would continue resettling people until they have good productive land.